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Lima Results? Peace 'Co-Op,' Berle Affirms

'Community of nations,' organized to defend themselves against aggressors, pictured.

By action of the Lima conference, the 21 nations of the Western Hemisphere are today a "community of nations," organized to maintain an internal "co-operative peace" and to defend themselves jointly against external aggression, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State and a delegate to the Lima conference, declared here today.

Mr. Berle, a native of Boston and Harvard graduate, a former City Chamberlain of New York and one of the original "brain trusters" of the Roosevelt Administration, spoke at the sixth luncheon discussion of the season of the Boston Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

His address followed those of two University experts on Latin-American affairs, Dr. David Efron, of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., who also is Secretary of the National Committee on Pan-American Democracy, and Dr. Clarence H. Haring, Professor of Latin American History and Economics at Harvard and Chairman of its Department of History. Mr. Berle, too, is a University professor—at Columbia.

Bruce C. Hopper, Associate Professor of Government at Harvard, presided.

Bolivar's Phrase

The Assistant Secretary of State, delivering his first formal public address since his return from the Peruvian conference of last month, said he took the phrase "community of nations" from the writings of Simon Bolivar, liberator and national hero of many South and Central American countries.

"A Community of nations," he said, "contemplates the complete equality and sovereignty of every member of the community. It likewise assumes that each member of the community maintains its liberty of action. But it takes for granted that the bonds of understanding shall be so strong that on tasks of great common interest the group will act together."

With this philosophy as a background, the Lima Conference, he declared, strengthened the solidarity of the American nations so they are now able, "acting together and acting as a community, to meet the difficulties of international relations under existing conditions."

The external difficulties he described quite frankly as the threat from "certain countries" outside the Continent to interfere in the internal affairs of the Continent, either by stirring up racial minorities or by propaganda or by promoting commercial dependence on "autarchic governments."

Subversive Action Answered

The theory has been advanced, he said, that "non-American countries whose nationals lived in this Hemisphere could mobilize those nationals for economic and political purposes; and that the minorities thus artificially created might influence or even upset the stability of the country in which they lived."

These threats have been answered, he said, by the unanimous declarations of the 21 nations that they will consult together and act together to meet any interference from outside the Continent.

Possibilities of such interference were further elaborated by Dr. Efron, who charged, in his address, that the Franco revolution in Spain is only a stepping stone in a carefully-laid plan of Fascist aggression aimed at the domination of Latin America.

Monroe's Message

Dr. Efron began by recalling that President Monroe, 125 years ago in his famous message to Congress which became the "Monroe Doctrine," had voiced the firm opposition of the United States to any attempt by the Holy Alliance of Russia, Austria, and Prussia to interfere with the political and economic independence of the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

He then charged, dramatically, that a new Holy Alliance, the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Fascist axis, is today threatening the national sovereignty of Latin-American nations.

The same type of activities that were carried out by Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini in Spain in preparation for the Franco revolt and the subsequent invasion of Spanish territory by Italian and German troops is being carried out at this very moment in Latin America by the same Fascist countries, he declared.

Spanish Empire?

With this preparation, he said, the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo powers will be able to move aggressively in this Hemisphere as soon as a Franco victory has been assured in Spain. To support his contention, he read a statement alleged to have been made recently by General Franco to the effect that once a victory in Spain is assured the Nationalists will start

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Chain Stores Fight New Jersey Levies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 21

Four grocery concerns operating markets in New Jersey have joined forces in attacking as unconstitutional in the State Supreme Court what they term as exorbitant taxes.

The annual tax in Camden is $10,000, while Atlantic City has an annual levy of $5,000 on each market. Lawyers for the four companies going to court charge that these taxes imposed last Spring, would drive the markets out of business.

John Milton, Former United States Senator from New Jersey, appeared for the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, one of the plaintiffs, and charged that the market tax was the result of "action by a pressure group of merchants who cannot meet the competition, but who hope to eliminate it with an arbitrary and oppressive levy."

Joining in the appeal are the Acme Markets, the Giant-Tiger Corporation, of Camden, and the Food Fair, operators of markets in South Jersey.

Taxpayers Urged To Unite to Force Greater Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 21—A movement to organize a statewide association of taxpayers to conduct a campaign for greater economy in State government and a reduction of at least 25 per cent in State expenditures has been launched by the Westchester County Taxpayers Association here and is today receiving wide support. The Association, 8,000 strong, has 35 affiliated organizations in Westchester County and has appealed to taxpayer bodies all over New York to join with it in perfecting a State organization, Mrs. Alice Griffin, Executive Secretary, announced.

Mrs. Griffith said an organization meeting would be held after the State organizations have had an opportunity to file petitions for a reduced budget. Forty-five petitions had been received by her in the last 10 days, she said.

"We intend to ask for public hearings in Albany on all State budgets and to demand a reduction in the proposed $400,000,000 expenditures for 1939," Mrs. Griffith continued. "We have been successful in having public hearings on Westchester County budgets and the same procedure should be followed in State matters.

"We intend to be fact-finders and not fault-finders. We would employ research experts and approach State financial problems in a scientific manner. In Westchester we have never failed to recognize the good services of a public official and we would not hesitate to give praise in Albany when it was due. We would be completely nonpartisan."

The Westchester County Taxpayers' Association was organized during the economic recession to oppose increased taxes and lax governmental practices. It has become one of the largest organizations of its kind in the country. Among its members are Samuel Reyburn, chairman of the board of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation; Thomas B. Gilchrist, member of the law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft; Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, widow of the international banker; James

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Pan-Asianism Pressed By Japanese Premier

Those who persist in opposition to Japanese are warned of complete 'extermination.'

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Premier Kiichiro Hiranuma warned today that extermination awaits persistent opponents of Japan.

"As for those who fail to understand to the end and hereafter persist in the opposition to Japan," he cried in a speech before Parliament, "we have no other alternative than to exterminate them."

To a question whether the reference was to China, a Foreign Office official replied merely, "the translation is correct as it stands."

The Premier emphasized the necessity for Pan-Asianism and said measures for strengthening national resources and national morale would be instituted as soon as possible.

"The creation of a strong armament . . . constitutes our most essential objective," he said, adding that war-time control measures would be placed on a permanent basis.

Baron Hiranuma, who formed a Cabinet Jan. 5 to guide Japan toward a "new order in Asia," gave his maiden speech before the opening Diet session just after Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita outlined Japanese Pan-Asia ambitions as seeking a "new East Asia upon an ethical foundation wherein Japan, China, and Manchukuo . . . will stand united and linked together for active collaboration. . . ."

Foreign Policy Outlined

The Foreign Minister affirmed Japan's readiness to take "proper" steps to cut off overland shipments of arms to the Chinese in the customary annual address on foreign policy prepared for delivery before Parliament.

His declaration, the text of which

By a Staff Artist

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma

Japanese Premier

was made public by Domei, Japanese news agency, also announced Japan's determination to protect its "legitimate vested rights" in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

William Henry Chamberlin discusses the talk of Revolution in Japan: Editorial Page.

Women Drafting Peace Action For Eleven National Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — Inspired with the confidence of their leader, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, that the present "period of insecurity and confusion will pass," more than 1,000 women assembled here today to continue the building of peace machinery at the fourteenth Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

At the close of its five-day sessions, the Conference will draw up a program of action and study to be presented to 11 national women's organizations for approval and support.

Organizations whose peace efforts are annually shaped at the Conference, originated by Mrs. Catt and now headed by Miss Josephine Schain, are the American Association of University Women, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Young Women's Christian Association, National Committee of Church Women, National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National Home Demonstration Council, National League of Women Voters, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Conference of American Ethical Union, and the National Women's Trade Union League.

"Force or Reason?" is the succinctly-worded theme chosen for this year's conference, opening here tonight with a review of world events in 1938 by James G. McDonald, Former President of the Foreign Policy Association.

Mr. McDonald will be the first of a series of foreign affairs experts enlisted as speakers by Mrs. Harrison Thomas, Education Director of the League of Nations Association, program chairman. Varying viewpoints on American foreign policy are to be presented by such authorities as Devere Allen, editor of "No Frontier News Service"; Maj. George Fielding Eliot, author of "The Ramparts We Watch"; and Clark M. Eichelberger, National Director, League of Nations Association.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Catt, and Lady Dorothea Layton are to be speakers at the annual banquet Monday night. The latter is a member of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Association in England. On Wednesday, Mrs. Roosevelt will hold her customary tea at the White House in honor of the conferees.

A welcome note of optimism is to be injected in the dark world picture in the reports of women just back from the Lima conference. Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, Conference representative at Lima, and Mrs. Quincy Wright, advisor to the

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Intimate Message from Washington

Pressure of Roman Catholic Opposition to Lifting of American Arms Embargo on Spain Stops Senate Committee Action

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

On Thursday of this week the Senate Foreign Relations Committee deferred, "pending the call of the Committee," consideration of various bills relating to revision of the neutrality statutes.

This event, relatively unnoticed by the press, is of vital importance. The Committee had planned to take up not only the actual Neutrality Act itself, but also such related matters as the Spanish arms embargo and the Ludlow Referendum. Prompt consideration and action could change the whole European picture.

If, for example, the Spanish embargo were lifted, it would in the opinion of almost all expert analysts of European affairs force France and England to scrap their non-intervention policy and send badly needed arms to the Spanish Government. Deferment of consideration means that no action will be taken in time to affect the outcome of the battle now raging in Catalonia. If the Loyalists are to survive the attack they will have to do it on their own strength.

Deferrment of action hits other countries as well. The potential military strength of Britain and France would be far greater if the arms embargo provisions of the Neutrality Act were eliminated. The hope of the Administration here has been that Congress would eliminate at least this section, putting arms in the same classification with raw materials subject only to the "cash and carry" provision in time of war.

If Congress made this change it would mean that Britain and France—due to their control of the high seas—could count on the ability to obtain airplanes from American factories in time of war.

Has a Triple Tie-Up

Parliamentary strategy here was to link the Spanish embargo, the general Neutrality Act and the Ludlow Referendum proposal together on the assumption that public support for lifting the Spanish embargo would help to carry modification of the Neutrality Act along. But the plan does not appear to be working well. What had not been appreciated in advance was the extent and influence of prominent Roman Catholic leaders against lifting the Spanish embargo.

Despite the Gallup Poll disclosure of a strong numerical Catholic minority in favor of the Spanish Loyalist Government, the fact remains that many leaders in the Church are committed to the other side and are engaging in a campaign to prevent lifting the embargo. The campaign has had a powerful effect on Congress and in the Administration.

Senators from northeastern states are receiving hundreds of telegrams daily urging that the Spanish embargo be maintained. The proportion is about ten on this side against every one in favor of lifting the embargo. This strategy move follows formation of a "Keep the Spanish Embargo Committee" of influential Catholics.

The opening gun was a mass meeting here in Washington under the auspices of the Committee. The meeting overflowed Constitution Hall, the biggest auditorium in the city.

Shows Effect on Congress

This mobilization to prevent lifting the Spanish Embargo gives evidence of effectiveness in the action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is clear that neither Congress nor President Roosevelt would press aggressively for lifting the embargo against a solid front of this nature. The political penalties would be too heavy. And since it had been decided to throw general Neutrality Act revision into the same pot the result is to compromise seriously chances of obtaining any modification at all.

The international importance of this trend is to weaken the possible American contribution to hardening resistance against demands of the aggressors. Such a hardening has been the notable characteristic of the world scene during the past two or three weeks. It followed the bold action of Washington in lending $25,000,000 to China and the strong tone of the President in his annual message to Congress. Undoubtedly some of the new attitude resulted from the expectation that the Neutrality Act would be modified by Congress.

But the movement had not gone far enough when Paris and London faced the question this week of sending artillery and planes into Loyalist Spain to counteract the enormous preponderance of such weapons which General Franco has obtained from Italy and Germany. With no assurance that the American arms embargo would be lifted they decided against such action preferring to sacrifice the outpost of Spain to the aggressor coalition rather than challenge.

One of the prominent American ambassadors here for policy conferences was urged by the President to remain for several weeks. He replied that he did not feel he would dare remain away from his post after Feb. 1 in view of the European situation.

Joseph C. Harsch

Security Views Split in Report By Rival Bodies

Both Board and Council agree on social aims but differ sharply on methods of finance.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—In the important task of re-writing social security legislation which it will shortly undertake, Congress has two major sets of recommendations to choose between: The annual report of the Social Security Board, forwarded by President Roosevelt with a special message on Jan. 16, and the recommendations of the Social Security Advisory Council.

As both these extensive documents are studied, more and more differences appear—as well as certain identical recommendations. Both point toward larger and earlier benefits. Both want expansion of the Social Security System to include farm labor, domestic servants, and the employees of non-profit organizations.

But while the Council favored reduction of the $47,000,000,000 reserve fund to a "reasonable" figure, the Board makes no mention of such a reduction, and while the Council proposed keeping the pay-roll tax part of social security revenues to a minimum, with the Government's one-third contribution to be raised by methods other than pay-roll taxes, the Board urges retention of present pay-roll taxes, increase of ½ of 1 per cent in 1940 as planned, and a new 1 per cent tax for disability insurance.

One New Deal, Other Private

The Board is a governmental body. The Council was composed of 25 experts, equally representing employees, employers, and the public. The Board's recommendations, indorsed by the President, tend to defend and extend the bases of the present Act. The Council's advice, while also sympathetic, takes the critical lines used by outside experts, notably on methods of financing.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, who sponsored the original Act, will soon introduce legislation covering many of these recommendations, presumably mostly reflecting the Board's viewpoint. Probably Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who sponsored the formation of the Council, will present amendments carrying out its major conclusions, and perhaps going farther in critical revision.

Meantime, the Board's chart, forwarded by the President, remains the Administration program. Its most salient phases, embodying enlargements to extend benefits, new services, and new taxes to millions, are as follows:

Board's Salient Points

1. Coverage of some 6,425,000 under the old-age insurance system, including domestic servants, seamen, bank workers, employees of non-profit organizations, and a good part of farm labor. Increase in average benefit payments during the early years of the plan. Payment of old-age benefits to begin on Jan. 1, 1940, instead of 1942.

2. Expansion of the unemployment compensation system downward from the present limit of plants with 8 or more employees to plants with more than one employee. Extension of unemployment compensation to domestic servants, and many of the other proposed new beneficiaries of old-age insurance mentioned above.

3. Requirement that state administrations be put under civil service.

4. Extension of grants-in-aid to cover dependent children, putting them on a par with needy old persons. All grants-in-aid would be on the basis of "the relative economic capacity of the states," with poor states getting a bigger percentage of aid from the Federal Government than rich states.

5. Unqualified indorsement of the Federal Medical Program worked out by an interdepartmental committee.

6. Recommendation that temporary disability compensation (sickness benefits) be placed on the same basis as unemployment compensation, to be financed by

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Hitler's New Germany Shelves Conservative Economic Policy; Puts Nation on Military Basis

Every able-bodied man of 17 and over must keep fit for military service, under new decree.

Ousting of Schacht hints speed on completion of Four-Year Plan of economic self-sufficiency.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 21—The sudden overturn in the control of the Reichsbank, including the supplanting of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht and several of the more conservative directors, clearly marks an important stage in the complicated financial and economic developments which are now to be expected here in the ever speedier pursuance of the Four-Year Plan for what Germany terms "Wehrwirtschaft" or war economy.

Few doubts exist in well-informed circles here that the former Reichsbank President's "special tasks" which are still to be assigned to him indicate his complete removal from spheres in which his policy was considered by the inner group of National Socialists to be too conservative. For Dr. Schacht was not willing to shoulder the burden of the colossal expenditure on armaments and public building which may look tremendously imposing to the outside world but for which the German people must foot the bill.

It is also accepted as feasible that Dr. Schacht's removal at this time is related to his failure to reach a satisfactory agreement with foreign states, especially England, regarding their payment through increased exports from Germany for the opportunity of accepting German emigrants whom the Reich refuses to allow to leave except with the smallest fraction of their wealth.

Not "One of Themselves"

National Socialists, it should also be remembered, have never considered Dr. Schacht as "one of themselves," and only Chancellor Hitler's special appreciation of his admittedly great financial talent has kept Dr. Schacht in the position so long.

More important even than Dr. Schacht's departure from active participation in the Reich's financial policy is the question—for Europe as well as Germany—as to the new policy which will now be adopted. "Your name," wrote Herr Hitler in his letter dismissing Dr. Schacht, "will be above all forever connected with the first epoch of national rearmament." The question which naturally suggests itself is, what will the second epoch be like?

For some time past it has been evident that Germany's present public expenditure could only be met by finding money from new sources. Dr. Schacht, as well as Count Schwerin von Krosigk, Minister of Finance, had issued warnings to various authorities concerned that the scarcity of money could be met only by increased taxation and maybe even by a capital levy.

Party financiers, however, rejected these demands and maintained that if the Reichsbank concentrated more upon state investments rather than upon private undertakings then the present crisis could be weathered.

Increased Taxes Imposed

The Party, it is clear, could hardly have sanctioned increased taxes since this would probably have meant increased prices and corresponding demands for increased wages.

This would have upset the delicate balance between prices and wages which has hitherto enabled the National Socialists to carry through their program.

Dr. Schacht's financial policy was directed toward continuing as much private industry as possible while at the same time meeting the State armaments demands. He was anxious to check the nationalization of industry, but last fall his attempt to balance things through a deflation policy was unsuccessful, particularly because of new strains on the Reich due to the addition of Austria and the Sudetenland which involve burdens in matters of unemployment, raw materials, and similar problems, as well as increasing the Reich's capital assets.

[Financial authorities in London point out that since the annexation of Austria, Germany's unfavorable trade balance has grown to £36,000,000. The annexation of the Sudetenland is expected to tip the balance further in the same direction, since many Sudeten industries need raw material that can only be got from abroad. Meanwhile, the market for German goods is said in London to be steadily shrinking despite Dr. Funk's Balkan expeditions. Thus the problem of finding the wherewithal to finance German imports becomes increasingly grave.]

State Interests Put First

It is impossible to say whether the new policies will lead to a temporary strengthening of Germany's economic structure through more complete domination of industrial activities by the State. But it is clear that every effort will be concentrated upon sacrificing all to what are considered primary state interests.

This already is indicated in the January report of the German Institute for Business Research which advocates the subordinating of everything to meet essential imports, increased rationalization of industry and more subsidies.

The State now more than ever will have a first claim upon raw materials—in fact, since no increase in taxation is to be considered, this

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Memorandum from Berlin: Page 2.

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Dr. Rudolf Brinkmann

New Vice-President of Reichsbank

Berlin Denies Intent to End Refugee Talks

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP)—German officials said today that negotiations would continue regarding the emigration of German Jews.

They expressed surprise that George Rublee, American Director of the International Refugee Committee, had understood yesterday that the negotiations here had broken down as a result of the dismissal of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as President of the Reichsbank.

Today officials explained there must have been a misunderstanding and indicated that Dr. Schacht himself might be entrusted with carrying the discussions further.

The American, however, awaited an official reply to last night's inquiry at the Foreign Office as to whether yesterday's break-off was temporary or final.

There were indications that Dr. Schacht, around whose head the storm broke yesterday, might be charged with continuing negotiations with the Intergovernmental Committee.

German officials said flatly that negotiations would continue and that they were halted only temporarily while Herr Hitler reorganized the Reichsbank. Dr. Schacht was the author of a plan coupling expanded German exports with National Socialist co-operation in moving Jews out of Germany and had been Berlin's contact man with the Rublee Committee.

Badge of Military Fitness

Herr Hitler raised the Storm Troops' sport badge, heretofore a purely party honor, to the status of a badge of military fitness and made its acquisition the "basis for pre- and post-military training.

"Every man has the moral duty to win the SA (Storm Troop) badge of military fitness in preparation for army service," said the decree.

This means that male Germans with few exceptions will be in uniforms of some kind almost from boyhood to advanced years.

"Those soldiers honorably discharged from active duty and capable of service must maintain their spiritual and physical strength by enrolling in army Groups attached to the SA, in so far as they are not already assigned for special training to other formations such as the SS (black-uniformed Elite Guards), NSKK (National Socialist Motor Corps) or KSFK (National Socialist Flying Corps), in which they will receive their military training on the basis of the SA military fitness badge," the decree adds.

Heavy Reserve Provided

"The requirements of the armed forces must be considered in the formation and training."

Herr Hitler's military fitness decree will enable the army to draw at any time upon a nationwide prepared reserve. Germans at present are subject to conscription for two years' military service between the ages of 20 and 45. The strength of the standing army generally is estimated at 1,000,000 men.

Also German youths are subject to six month pre-army labor service.

Rivetless Plastic Planes Made Quickly at Half Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — Airplanes stamped out of plastic material with wings and fuselages made in a fraction of the present time and having a strength said to be comparable to the aluminum and steel ships of today were described here by George A. Baekeland, Vice-President of the Bakelite Corporation of New York, to the Federal monopoly inquiry. Four test airplanes have already been constructed said Mr. Baekeland, who spoke with the permission of Army and Navy authorities.

Advantages of plastic airplanes are, said Mr. Baekeland:

1. They can be made in one-twentieth or one-thirtieth of the present time.
2. They eliminate use of rivets, giving additional stream-lined speed. A typical new 73 passenger trans-Atlantic plane has 380,000 rivets.
3. Upkeep cost attributable to loosening parts, struts, and the like, is reduced.
4. Cost of the completed airplane is cut in half.

Witness said the new system was the outgrowth of designing by Col. V. E. Clark, a retired Army officer and aeronautical designer. He said the Bureau of Standards had done a hurried job of appraising the strength of the new materials and found they had a weight-strength ratio exceeding that of present metals used for airplane fuselage and wings. The proposed plastic planes would be made of synthetic resins and organic compounds molded under heat and pressure.

Senator Ernest Lundeen, (F-L) of Minnesota, a member of the Military Affairs Committee considering President Roosevelt's emergency defense fund, expressed special interest in the process and its possibilities for mass production.

Gordon M. Kline, plastics expert of the Bureau of Standards, said that both Germany and Great Britain have been experimenting with plastics "perhaps longer than we have."

Savants Bow to Philosopher In Definition of Democracy

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—A homespun New York commuter-philosopher who makes a hobby of defining things in simple terms led a field of savants today with his definition of "Democracy"—as viewed by the Winchester, N. H., girl who wanted to know what it was all about.

Marooned by a storm in New Hampshire at the height of a recent European crisis, Alice Hooper, a high school sophomore, heard a lot of radio talk about "democracy" and sought information.

Her quest for knowledge led to a coast-to-coast radiocast by eight noted thinkers—including Raymond Moley, Bertrand Russell, Padraic Colum, Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, and the Very Rev. Ernest Dimnet—giving their own definitions.

Robert Rea Brown, New York advertising executive, heard the radiocast and shook his head. "The thinkers," he said, "seemed pretty muddled."

As he frequently does, while commuting from his Montclair, N. J., home to New York, Mr. Brown got out a pencil stub and started scribbling.

This is the definition he came up with—and the one that struck Miss Hooper as "the best one I've received yet"—in short order: "Democracy—a three-point system for getting along together whereby everybody has a say as to how to do it, all agree to do it the way the majority decides, and the minority is guaranteed the privilege of saying 'it ain't right'—lacking only one of which it isn't democracy."

Mr. Brown said he has jotted down several hundred such maxims—"they come to me all of a sudden"—starting some years ago when he became "just disgusted" with the way lawyers get all tangled up trying to say a thing so it will stick. Here are two of them:

Prosperity—A powerful elixir affecting only humankind, which spells failure if it hardens the head and success if it softens the heart.

Advertising—A profession which accepts the principle in relation to merchandise that horses led to water can't be forced to drink, but admits to no law against trying to make them thirsty.

Mexican Longshoremen Close Ports in Strike

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Workers' Confederation announced that all Mexico's Atlantic ports and several on the Pacific were closed Jan. 20 in a longshoremen's 24-hour protest strike.

The longshoremen's Union reported 15,000 workers walked out, but the Government, against whom it was directed, said the strike involved only 1,500.

A high Confederation official, Tobon Pina Soria, said the longshoremen struck because of delay by the Federal Department of Communications and Public Works in raising handling charges, already approved by employers, which would result in higher wages for longshoremen.

Schacht's Removal Indicates Speed on Four-Year Program

(Continued from Page 1)

appears to be the only alternative to inflation.

Since it is generally admitted that, with all home efficiency drives possible, Germany will never be able to solve its great export problem, a new drive to increase the Reich's export trade by further barter agreements will shortly occur.

In certain quarters it is optimistically declared that as soon as the plans for increased trade with the Balkans on a barter basis are working—plans in which the new Reichsbank chief, Dr. Walther Funk, is the prime mover—the Reich's present money difficulties will disappear. Thus the exports drive will not only be expanded but extended to every part of the world, including to South America unless Germany comes up against resolute resistance from certain other countries, such as the United States and England.

Large Adverse Balance

Germany's foreign trade situation is entirely different from what it was even a year ago, there being a large adverse balance instead of a helpful favorable balance at the end of 1937. Dr. Funk and his co-operators are certainly going to do everything to remedy this situation since it has revealed itself during the past few weeks in ways which the average German understands only to well, for example, in the scarcity of coffee which is virtually the national drink.

In this connection it should not be ignored that Dr. Schacht was an international figure who realized the importance of foreign financial connections and was careful never to offend them more than was inevitable in the circumstances.

But the new financial leaders are hardly likely to give much thought to such considerations. Whether there will now be any changes in the service of the Dawes and Young loans it is impossible to state at the moment, but it is clear that today as ever the National Socialist Party will not allow the loan service to stand in the way of "national interest" should things deteriorate.

The new change has come significantly enough at a time when negotiations are under way between English and German industrialists regarding possible methods of decreasing their rivalry in the world markets. The development of these negotiations will be closely watched, seeing that England has lately indicated its disapproval of German foreign trade methods and has considered counter measures.

[Definite signs are visible that Britain is contemplating a trade drive, especially in Germany's favorite field of the Balkans. The Federation of British Industry in a memorandum issued yesterday strongly urges the Government to take steps to deal with the "menace" of German competition and London reports there is reason to believe the Government intends to do so shortly.]

Looking deeper into the whole issue, it is obvious that with Dr. Schacht's going the "battle of gold versus steel and propaganda"—as the rival methods of the democratic and totalitarian States have been described—will be continued even more fiercely, and the important question for the world is whether Germany, having built up its strong military forces, will not also demand economic benefits which it thinks should come therefrom.

Hitler Aide Rewarded

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP)—Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, Chancellor Hitler's personal adjutant and trusted representative in delicate missions, confirmed reports today that he had been appointed Consul General at San Francisco.

The appointment was said by informed persons to be Herr Hitler's way of rewarding him for his services as personal emissary. Spokesmen said there was no political significance to his debut in the Consular Service.

Record Entry List Expected in Kennel Club February Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The rate at which entries are being filed for the coming show of the Westminster Kennel Club in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 13, 14, and 15, indicates the exhibition will be the largest in the history of the famous organization, Harry T. Peters, chairman of the dog show committee, announced Jan. 21. Especially good representation is assured from the entries among cocker spaniels, dachshunds, poodles, and boxers.

A feature of the show will be sled-dog competition, in which sled teams will engage in pulling contests. Another attraction will be the obedience team test that calls for more steady action than is ordinarily found in obedience classes.

As in past years, the Club has retained the competition between selected packs of hounds for the trophies offered by Gerald M. Livingston, president of the Westminster, and Dr. Samuel Milbank, Vice-President.

Success of the show is assured, as all boxes have been reserved and all available space taken by concessions where spectators can learn what the well-groomed dog should eat and wear.

Belgian Premier Names Uncle to Cabinet Post

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21 (AP)—Premier Paul Henri Spaak yesterday appointed his uncle, Former Premier Paul Emile Janson, to the Cabinet as Foreign Minister.

Mr. Spaak had held the Foreign Ministry portfolio in addition to the Premiership since he took over the Government on May 14, 1938.

Storm Batters Liner

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Jan. 21 (AP)—The French liner Paris arrived here today with her portholes smashed, furniture damaged and passengers bruised by a terrific gale in the Atlantic. Sir George Paish, a well-known economist, said the storm was the worst in his 40 years of ocean crossings. No Americans were injured. The Paris left New York Jan. 14.

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The Week in Focus: Economic and Military Prevail

How Much Relief

Chief domestic issue of the week was that of economy versus human needs. That issue was tightly joined in the tussle between President Roosevelt and the economy bloc in Congress over the WPA. The President had originally asked that $875,000,000 be appropriated for WPA. The House had slashed $150,000,000 from the President's figures. A Senate Subcommittee heard witnesses on the measure this week; Congress debated it; the press watched the tides ebb and flow.

The first of the week economy sentiment was strong. Consensus was that the House cut would be maintained. Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, in a letter to Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve system, fanned the economy fires. He said every dollar the Government spent for pump priming kept two dollars from being spent by industry. Extremists in the economy bloc were pushing for another $125,000,000 slash to reduce the appropriation to the round sum of $600,000,000.

By midweek the anti-economy or pro-human need forces were marching on Washington. The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations joined voices in asserting that social distress and unrest would result if the President's figures were not restored. The Conference of Mayors said the proposed cuts would be disastrous. The Senate Subcommittee found itself under fire from one of the strongest compound of pressure groups in the Nation. The President said the House cut would throw 1,000,000 men and women out of work. Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Administrator, estimated that 400,000 would be plunged immediately into want.

By the end of the week Washington was blanketed in snow. Senators felt a chill that economy fires could not dispel. Pressure of powerful groups and the weather, and, perhaps, such pleas as that of Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho for economizing human values, joined to blunt the prescience of those who had been predicting economy. The week ended with the Senate Subcommittee on appropriations reporting favorably a WPA bill embracing the House reduction, but containing provisos that the relief rolls should be preserved virtually intact throughout the winter months. Foes of politics in relief continue in their determination to amend the bill against this evil.

Spanish Crisis

The Spanish Republic awaits its Battle of the Marne. A week that began with the Insurgent conquest of the important Mediterranean seaport, Tarragona, is ending with Gen. Francisco Franco's Italian-bolstered forces moving forward over a 100-mile front to within 30, perhaps 20, miles of Barcelona. Igualada and Vendrelles, vital mountain towns a few miles north of the Loyalist capital of Barcelona, appear certain to fall.

The Loyalists are racing the Insurgents to Barcelona, where the critical stand of the two-year-and-a-half war may be made. Sixty thousand Government defenders are evacuating Madrid in a grim steeplechase to reach Barcelona ahead of the Insurgents. Somewhere on the not-so-blue Mediterranean 12,000 Loyalists are attempting to run the Franco blockade; 2,380 in two ships are said to have gotten through. The 300,000 Insurgents converging on Barcelona must meet more than the suicide squads that have contested their four-weeks advance; they will meet the 30-mile "mystery fortifications," the Spanish Maginot line, and a total force that is said to outnumber them.

* * *

The shortening line of Insurgent distance from Barcelona is also drawing taut the line of another possible European crisis. There has been growing alarm in France at the prospect of a Franco victory—creating, perhaps, an Italian-dominated "Manchukuo" that would further the encirclement of the French nation. Midweek and the French Cabinet said it would cling to the "non-intervention" policy. By the end of the week, however, the French Chamber of Deputies was in confusion as the Socialists and Communists, joined by some Radical Socialists, demanded that France open its borders and save the Loyalists with arms and supplies. The French Deputies will debate next week before choosing their course.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, chief supporter of the "nonintervention" policy, rejected Labor's demand that he ship supplies to the constituted Spanish Government in accordance with international law.

Tubes and Tubes

The Bell Telephone Laboratories have produced a long-life tube adaptable for any radio on Main Street. It is from 20 to 50 times as long-lived as the tubes now in use. But the public wont find it on the market even though it was installed on the long-distance circuit of the Bell system in 1923. These facts were testified to by Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., before the O'Mahoney Monopoly Investigation Committee.

Richard Patterson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, wanted to know why he couldn't go to a store and buy one of these tubes. Dr. Jewett said the explanation lay in the antithetical interests of the Bell Laborataries and the radio parts manufacturers. Bell, he said, is primarily interested in the production of long-life equipment; the radio parts manufacturers in reducing the resale price of their product. It is precisely for such information about the industrial practices of the United States that the Committee claims to be holding its hearings.

Hopkins: Issue Symbolized

The path of Harry Hopkins from Presidential appointment to confirmation as United States Secretary of Commerce was, however, steep and thorny with the end not yet. While even Representative Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas, one of his bitter assailants in the House admitted he would probably be confirmed, the former WPA head, nevertheless, is in for some cumulative chastisement. All the Republicans in the Senate Commerce Committee voted against Mr. Hopkins' confirmation, although the Committee generally approved him.

In the House Mr. Hopkins collided with a complex of resentments, political feuds, and party stratagems. Those who were particularly hostile to the President saw his symbol in Mr. Hopkins, his close adviser. Those who had been the butt of the President's political purge saw Mr. Hopkins as mentor of millions on relief who may or may not have responded to the President's efforts. At all events politics in relief is a political issue for the Republicans and debate on Mr. Hopkins' confirmation offers an opportunity to exploit the issue. Many, no doubt sincerely question Mr. Hopkins's qualification for the office.

Mr. Reed proclaimed that it was upon the issue of badly administered relief that "we on this side will face you of the other side and your party before the American people in 1940."

Confirmations

Felix Frankfurter was sitting in the third row of a Harvard classroom this week engaged in his famous constructive heckling of one of his law students, Prof. Thomas Reed Powell quietly entered the classroom and slipped a piece of paper into Mr. Frankfurter's hand. That paper announced that Felix Frankfurter had weathered the whole process of confirmation between the President's appointment and his actual presence on the bench as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. After the Senate Judiciary Committee had approved Mr. Frankfurter unanimously, the United States Senate confirmed him without an audible "no" vote.

Frank Murphy, Former Governor of Michigan, became United States Attorney General the same day. Mr. Murphy's appointment left the Senate Committee with the stamp of unanimous approval upon it. In the Senate it found seven Senators opposed 78 in favor of his appointment. Senators H. Styles Bridges (R of New Hampshire and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan spoke against Mr. Murphy, dwelling particularly upon his refusal to halt the sit-down strikes in his State by force. Mr. Murphy defended his actions and declared that the sit-down strike is today a discredited instrument of labor policy.

Big Headlines for Little Guam

Early in the week a Japanese paper, Kokumin, organ of the Army and other ultra-chauvanistic groups, grew alarmed at the prospect that Guam might be fortified under the new defense program of the United States. In such an event and in the event that the United States might intend to employ such fortifications as means of gaining a political foothold in China, "the Japanese people are determined," the paper proclaimed, "to smash the American fleet."

Occasion for such bellicose rhetoric lies in that part of the Vinson Naval Bill that proposes, in accordance with the recommendations of the Hepburn Committee, to authorize the spending of some $50,000,000 to develop some 41 naval and air bases. Pushed hard at his press conference Friday, President Roosevelt said he approved of that part of the Vinson Bill that would dredge coral reefs out of Apra Harbor, the one good harbor in Guam. But harbor developments are not fortifications, although fortifications would be useless without draft for warships and sanctuary for planes.

The President drew a distinction between authorization and appropriation. Even if the $5,000,000 is authorized, something may occur to halt its expenditure. That "something" no doubt would be some Japanese concession to the Open Door policy in China. When Japan scrapped the Washington naval treaty in 1935 and asserted its determination to free itself of all restrictions in naval construction, the United States was automatically freed from its pledge not to fortify the Pacific Islands. The harbor-dredging project may merely be designed to suggest to Japan that rights demanded for itself may be matched by other powers demanding rights of their own.

Defense Overhead

Details of the $552,000,000 extra-defense appropriation proposed by the Administration began to emerge this week. One of the season's neatest deflations of wild predictions, this program took concrete legislative form Wednesday with the introduction into the House Military Affairs Committee of Representative Andrew J. May's bill giving the Secretary of War blanket power to provide up to 6,000 planes for the army air corps. The next day Senator Morris Sheppard introduced a virtually identical bill into the Senate. These bills represent Administration drafts and under them $300,000,000 is set aside for the omnibus needs of the Army Air Force. About 3,000 new planes are authorized. The Navy limit is to be retained at 3,000 to give the United States a total potential air force under existing legislation of 9,000 planes—about 3,000 of which would fit the technical specification of first-line aircraft. That is the number generally ascribed to Germany by dependable sources today.

—Homan, Los Angeles Daily News

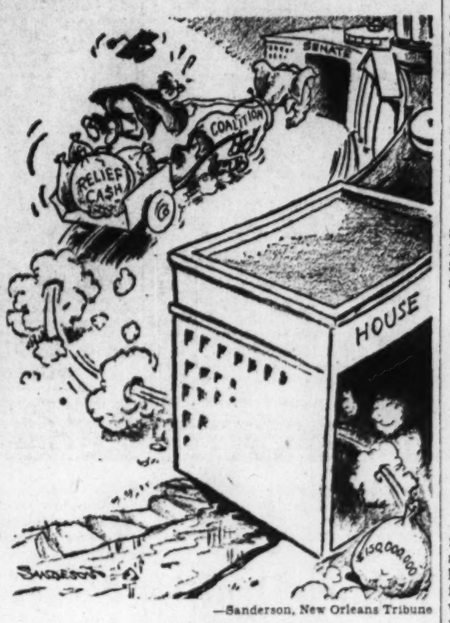
All Hands 'Round

—Gale, Los Angeles Examiner

Out of the Bag!

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

One Gun's Enough



—Sanderson, New Orleans Tribune

Runaway

Memorandum From Berlin

Little Evidence Seen of Discontent Deep Enough to Lead to Marked Political Changes, Though Food Conditions Have Grown Worse

By the Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

No question is more frequently asked by the visitor to the Reich than that of the reaction of the German people to the National Socialist regime. And no question is more difficult to answer accurately. That there is dissatisfaction among certain sections of the population cannot be denied. But the extent and importance of such dissatisfaction is hard, if not impossible, to estimate.

Judged from the viewpoint of any opposition to the present regime, it is certainly not dangerous, since the efficiency of the political police through the presence of their agents everywhere, has enabled them to keep a very careful check upon any anti-National Socialist activities.

As one talks privately to the representatives of the different sections of social and economic life one hears many grumbles and complaints about this thing or that, but such talk leaves the listener with the impression that this is not the kind of which political revolutions are made. The manufacturer grumbles about the restrictions imposed upon him in his daily business; the worker is by no means pleased with the long hours he has to work; and in the intellectual classes there is a rumbling discontent which results from the feeling that the cultural progress of the nation continues to be retarded by the political dogmas to which it is bound.

To this must be added the fact that food conditions today are worse than they were two years ago, so that while unemployment has been removed the rewards which employment and security of pay should bring are neither present nor likely to be attained as long as the restriction on foreign purchases continues. Whether or not the discontented minority numbers only "the 0.8 per cent of the German nation which always says 'No,'" to quote Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, there is no doubt but that their opposition is very ineffective at the present time.

Apart from the ever-present police control and the concentration camp there are deeper reasons why this dissatisfaction means so little in practice. Adolf Hitler and other party leaders have continuously warned the German nation during the past three years of the necessity for sacrifices in order to achieve certain national and international ends. "Cannons rather than butter" may be a hard policy, but during the past 12 months it has established the Greater Germany, adding 10,000,000 population, thereby justifying itself.

Since these hardships have to be shared by all, the feeling of rude justice has not been violated. When, for example, it is decreed that each person is allowed only half a pound of butter a week, this applies to all, whether rich or poor. And up to the present, wages and prices (apart from deterioration in quality) have been kept fairly stable.

Another important fact to be remembered is that few, if any, Germans see an alternative to the present regime. Those Germans who might have been ready to follow leaders, assuming them to be here, who advocated a return to parliamentary democracy as existing abroad, are few in number and have been much disheartened by the Munich Agreement. Opinions will continue to differ as to the merits or demerits of what happened last fall, but the conviction that the western democracies then failed to stand by their political faith is as strong in the German as his relief that a European war was averted.

* * *

If to these facts is added the increasing influence of the government-controlled press and radio, the possibilities of open revolt are small indeed. For example, the destruction of Jewish shops and the burning of synagogues on the night of Nov. 9-10 produced a revulsion on the part of the general population, but this was considerably less than might have been the case since the press at the time gave no comprehensive picture of what had happened throughout the Reich. Each newspaper only reported incidents in its own district, and much that might have been published never saw the light of day.

Uppermost in foreign thought about Germany during the past few weeks has undoubtedly been the treatment of the German Jew and the Reich's future foreign policy. Popular revulsion to the forceful methods adopted against the German Jew has subsided into a feeling of apathy regarding the whole problem. The average German has experienced so many strange things during the past months that his general attitude is one of bewilderment as to what will happen next. He is not opposed to the "racial purity" theories, and willingly accepts the peculiar benefits which he thinks his nation will derive therefrom. So that while he objects to the harshness of certain of the methods adopted, he would nevertheless like to achieve the ends which those methods aim at.

* * *

While German interest in East Europe has greatly increased during the past few months, the average person here is much in the dark as to what is going to happen and how and when. The establishment of an office where all Ukrainian "stateless" can enroll and the new affluence of certain Ukrainians who formerly were dependent upon menial jobs for an existence certainly go far to substantiate reports of the beginnings of new activities which aim at the expansion of German influence toward the borders of Russia if not into the Soviet Union itself.

But if Germany has its way, such conquests will be bloodless—the weapon will be propaganda backed by a strong military force which will bring a "spontaneous ebullition of national feeling" among the Ukrainians in East Galicia and Ruthenia and so win another victory for "self-determination" which will bear in its train important political and economic benefits for the Greater Germany.

Loopholes Left for WPA As Senate Group Backs Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — Although slamming and padlocking the front door to President Roosevelt's proposed $875,000,000 WPA relief appropriation, the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee which approved the smaller House relief figure of $725,000,000 has constructed a smaller unobtrusive cellar door in the bill, through which the larger sum may ultimately be extracted.

This, in effect, is the form of the legislation as it now comes to the Senate, after the full Appropriations Committee is through with it, and it precipitates the first full-dress debate, on an issue of major national importance, to come before the new session. How the result will turn is still anybody's guess, but already strong White House pressure is being brought to bear, and the "compromise" plan now offered the chamber is in itself a considerable retreat from the unyielding economy stand originally featuring Senate comments.

On the other hand, economy advocates had the satisfaction of specifically rejecting Mr. Roosevelt's blanket $875,000,000 on the first of the four remaining engagements of the campaign. The second began as the full Appropriations Committee took up the Subcommittee's handiwork; the third and most important will be the fight in the Senate itself, which will be protracted; and the last is the conference discussion between the House and Senate leaders over their respective versions of the measure.

Compromise Protocols

The vote in the subcommittee was 8 to 3 against the Roosevelt figure. But having approved the House $150,000,000 cut, the Committee added two "compromise" protocols:

1. That there should be no sharp cut in the present slightly more than 3,000,000 WPA relief rolls till April 1, under a 5 per cent maximum reduction provision; and

2. That if an "emergency" requires it, President Roosevelt may later submit an estimate for additional relief grants, along with a statement of facts, and Congress will then decide on additional appropriations.

This second provision practically nullifies the so-called "Woodrum amendment" of the House, which, however, is still left in the bill. This is a strict economy measure, providing that the appropriated funds must me made to last to June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

In explanation, Senator Alva Adams (D), of Colorado, Chairman of the Subcommittee, said he looked for reduction in the relief rolls to 1,900,000 by June 30. This was substantially the 1,000,000 reduction forecast by Mr. Roosevelt in the event that the House bill was accepted.

Senate Changes

Senator wrote various changes into the House bill:

The House ban on civil service coverage of 33,000 administrative workers and WPA field staff was affirmed and tightened by a provision that no worker drawing pay from relief funds, whether in WPA or any other Federal Bureau may be blanketed under civil service by the Roosevelt executive order effective next month.

Three amendments of Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico were adopted designed to eliminate politics from relief. One would make it unlawful for anyone to promise special benefits to relief workers or to threaten them for political purposes. The second would prohibit solicitation of campaign funds from relief workers. The third would attempt to stop administrative or supervisory employees from attempting to influence elections.

The same subject featured the debate on confirmation of Harry L. Hopkins as Secretary of Commerce in the Senate yesterday, where Senator George Norris, Nebraska independent, accused Congress itself of whatever politics had entered relief, while Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland denounced the part played by Mr. Roosevelt in last year's "purge."

Other committee changes in the House bill follow:

Instructions to WPA administrators to make an immediate investigation of relief rolls and to eliminate all persons not in actual need;

Deletion of the House amendment barring aliens from relief, but substituting a series of preferences calculated to have the same result;

Deletion of a House amendment intended to prevent the Farm and Security Administration from making loans to co-operative hosiery mills.

Strengthening the House amendment which prohibits a wage differential of more than 25 per cent between any two sections of the country for the same class of WPA work.

An amendment barring from relief any applicant who refuses legitimate private work of the same character.

The following three Senators were reported to have voted against the house $150,000,000 cut—Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, Carl Hayden of Arizona, and John H. Overton of Louisiana, Democrats.

Favoring the $725,000,000 figure were: Alva B. Adams, Colorado, Carter Glass of Virginia, Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Richard B. Russell, Jr., of Georgia—Democrats; John S. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware, Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, Frederick Hale of Maine—Republicans.

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Australia's 'Mounties' Patrol Wild Area Twice Size of Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALICE SPRINGS, Northern Territory—The mounted police of Australia's Northern Territory claim to have the biggest job of any police force in the world. They patrol, in their daily task, an area twice the size of Texas, a total of 525,000 square miles, or about one-sixth of the United States. And they have 40 men with which to do it.

Naturally their "beats" cover a wide area. They may be comparatively small, only a few thousand square miles, in "tough" country, but the hardest-worked of them cover territories which range up to 25,000 square miles, or half the size of New York State.

Most of this country is wild, lacking roads, with thousands of miles of waterless, treeless plains dotted over with stunted shrubs and cactus. To the north the land changes to tropical jungle and around the coast are vast swamps.

The man who moves about this territory where the natives are still suspicious, has to be able to travel fast and quietly. He will have to be able to build rafts to cross streams while his horse swims beside him, protected from the lurking crocodiles by a barrage of rifle-fire the mountie looses into the water. He will have to be able to thread steaming jungles and pass mud swamps. And he must be able to evade observation of the natives, otherwise he will see the smoke of signal fires repeating itself from hill to hill and when he arrives for his man there will not be a black to be found.

One of the greatest assets possessed by the police of this isolated region is the black tracker. These trackers are attached to every police post; they are always full-blooded natives who are on the departmental pay roll and are claimed to be the most expert trailers in the world. They are chosen not only for their powers of trailing, but for their courage and endurance.

The mounties are not only policemen. One of them recently counted up 50 other posts he had to fill, from registrar of births and deaths and electoral registrar to mining inspector, stock inspector, caretaker of Government experimental bores and public health official. They are always on duty making government inquiries and filing government reports. They have no set hours, and no set holidays. Sometimes for months on end they will not see another white man. The Government is taking steps to improve their lot by installing radio receiving and sending sets at each station.

Adelaide Rejects Increasing Central Government's Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Opposition to any move to change Australia's constitution in the direction of increasing the authority of the Commonwealth at the expense of the states has developed in Adelaide, where the State Premier, Thomas Playford, and other ministers are ready to challenge any effort on the part of James Scullin, former Federal Prime Minister, to have a referendum on the subject.

The Premier said there is not the slightest chance of such a referendum being carried. He said the smaller States were already at a serious disadvantage in federation and every step to increase the powers of the larger cities must be resisted.

Attorney General Shirley Jeffries said the aim of the smaller States must be to restrict the powers of the Commonwealth to those it possessed already, but necessary facilities should be granted for their full performance.

John H. Curtin, Federal Labor leader, said here that he favored a special session being devoted to a review of the Constitution, particularly in its relationship to the States. He said the Loan Council and the Premiers' Conference had become in part makeshift mechanism for devising national policy. Neither the Commonwealth nor State Parliaments were able to vary agreements reached and the deliberative competence of the Legislature was thus jeopardized. The Commonwealth Government also, he said, was unable to deal completely with defense and transportation, although constitutionally responsible.

Historian Finds Canadians Shaping Early Path of States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Many eastern and mid-western States of the American Union were first explored and then settled by French Canadians of Montreal. No less than 30 States owe a definite debt to Montreal and to the Province of Quebec in this regard, according to Emile Vaillancourt, Canadian historian, who has just published a partial list of Canadian discoveries, explorers and founders of States and cities of the United States of America who proceeded from the Province of Quebec wherein most of them were born, and others had their homes.

Beginning with Alabama, his studies show that the founder of Mobile was Pierre LeMoyne d'Iberville. Louis Vital Baugy, native of Cedars, near Montreal, was once a St. Louis, Mo., Senator, and founded Baugy's Depot. Prudent Beaudry, a native of St. Anne des Plaines, was one of the first Mayors of Los Angeles. He was responsible for the construction of the aqueduct and sewers of that city, and a street of Los Angeles has been named after him.

Arthur Robideau, son of French Canadian Joseph Robideau, founded St. Joseph, Mo., gave Yellowstone Park its name, and explored California's Rocky Mountains.

François Xavier Aubry explored a part of Colorado, while Greysolon Duluth, of Montreal, explored the whole territory of what are now North and South Dakota. Duluth is named after him. Marquette, a missionary from Montreal, with his companion, Louis Joliet, were perhaps the first white men to reach the territory of Illinois; and they discovered the upper Mississippi. Pierre Menard of St. Antoine sur Richelieu was the first Governor of Illinois.

Maine was early explored by Samuel de Champlain, who founded Quebec City. He also explored the coast of Massachusetts before the coming of the Mayflower.

Jean Marie Ducharme laid siege to St. Louis, Mo., when that city was in the hands of the Spaniards. The anniversary of "The Grand Coup" of 1780 is still marked in St. Louis.

Trumpeter Swan 'in Clover'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Nothing is too good for Canada's trumpeter swan.

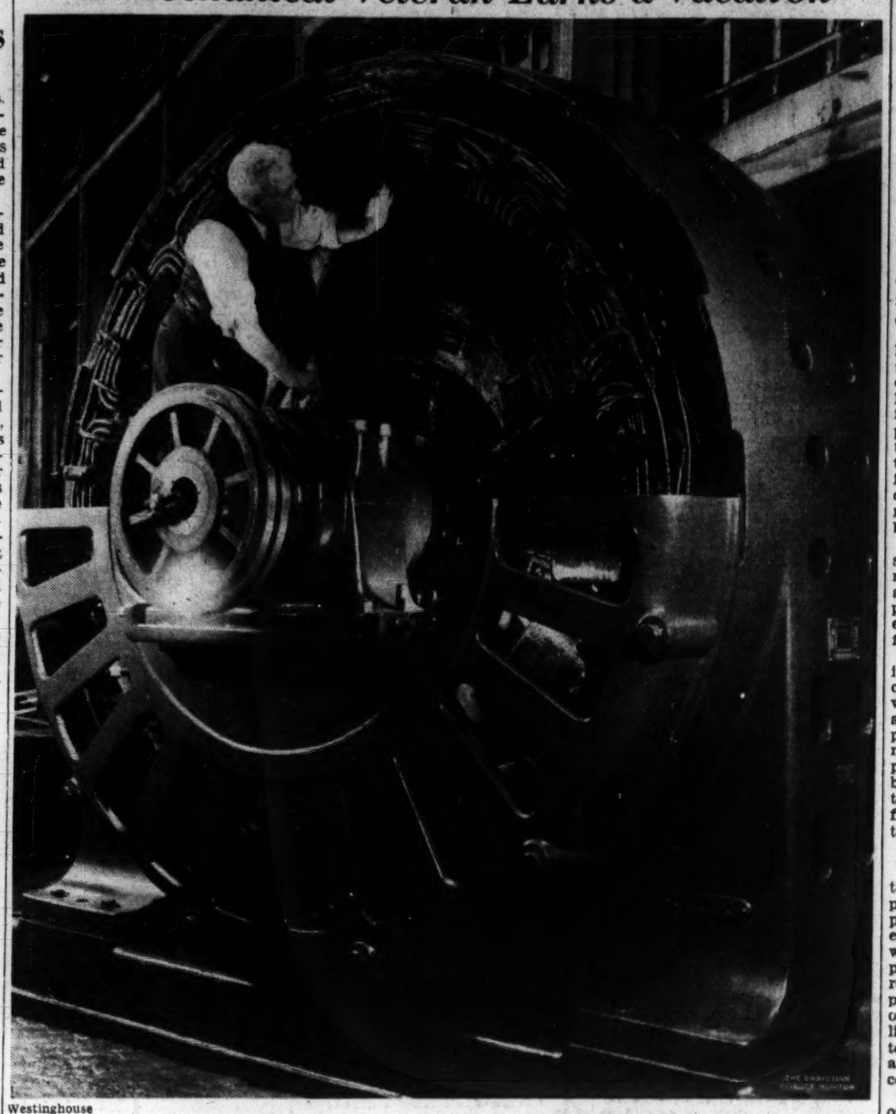
For in Canada he is not only king of the waterfowls, but is assured an annuity from the Government for his lofty position. This annuity takes form in a special winter garden service, exclusively for the use of the huge birds, maintained by the Government, and cared for by wardens whose duty it is to look after the needs of this now rare species.

Sometimes, when the wintering grounds are frozen over, the wardens in charge feed the birds themselves, says a recent bulletin of the Department of Mines and Resources. And in severe winter weather, grain and barley are oftentimes packed 50 or 75 miles by horse in order to procure proper food.

Recent statistics show that the swan, once common in North America from the Pacific Coast to the Middle West, is once again increasing in numbers. For many years these magnificent birds have been seen only in the neighborhood of British Columbia, and even there they were facing extinction.

Protection by the Government under the provisions of the Migratory Birds Treaty, however, has ended the practice of hunting the birds for their plumage, and measures to insure perpetuation of the species have been taken with the result that they are beginning to make their appearance again in Canada and the United States.

A Mechanical Veteran Earns a Vacation



Westinghouse

"Marvel" of 1904 Retired With Display Honors

This still shiny 2,000-horsepower synchronous motor, built for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and the world's largest motor at that time, has been "turned out to pasture" by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. Charles D. Park, foreman on construction of the motor, is shown preparing it for display after it had completed 33 years of industrial service.

Rail Rate Study By Congress Is Urged by States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—The Council of State Governments resumed its normal conciliatory atmosphere at the final session of its fourth general assembly here after a brief but heated sectional skirmish over discriminatory freight rates.

Complaints from Texas legislators of freight rates 60 to 85 per cent higher in the Southwest than in the East and Central Eastern States resulted in a petition to Congress "to conduct a general investigation of all freight rates and to recommend an equitable freight rate for the entire United States."

The proposal that the Council go on record for abolition of discriminatory freight rates was ruled out of order at its first presentation in the form of a resolution, but the persistent Texans later succeeded in attaching it as an amendment to another resolution calling for an Interstate conference to end the recent wave of trade barriers between the States.

Barrier to Free Trade

"There is no greater barrier to free trade in the United States than unjust freight rates," declared the spokesman for the Texas delegation.

The demand that Congress recommend a more equitable freight rate system to the ICC was finally adopted by a 2-to-1 vote over the protest of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and Montana.

The interstate conference on the removal of trade barriers, approved by the Council, would be attended by legislative and administrative delegates chosen by State Co-operation Commissions. "Trade barriers under any guise," the resolution said, "are detrimental to the economic welfare of the country."

Federal Powers

In another resolution the Council warned against encroachments of the Federal Government on State powers and pointed to amendment to the Constitution as the only way Federal powers may be increased.

Other resolutions urged continued financial support of the Council by State legislatures, recommended use of interstate compacts to further conservation, and praised the foresight of Former State Senator Henry W. Toll, of Colorado, in founding the Council.

A complaint that Federal authorities are by means of subsidies forcing localities into unwise expenditures was advanced at the final session by Oswald D. Heck, Speaker of the New York State Assembly. "Such financial inducements," he held, "constitute a form of coercion. This amounts to nothing less than an erosion of State authority."

He cited interstate co-operation, compacts, reciprocal legislation and joint administrative commissions as means by which the States may avoid centralized bureaucracy. "These," he declared, "are weapons with which to fight complete Federal domination."

Turning to the increase in State trade barriers, the New York Speaker said recent State efforts for self-sufficiency have had, the effect of (1) setting up barriers to trade, (2) incerasing almost instantly the prices consumers must pay, (3) entrenching more securely those pressure groups strong enough to secure preferential treatment and (4) driving a wedge of antagonism between States "whose differences should be as invisible as their boundary lines."

"Let us," he told State officials from all over the country, "insist upon collective action and co-operation to eliminate these difficulties."

Of All Things . . . !

A Scholarly Crow

CHICAGO (AP)—Billy Schweinberg has a pet even more scholarly and devoted than Mary's little legendary lamb.

Billy, who is 7, cultivated his friendship for his new pet—his name is Blackie—in Lincoln Park with a sack of peanuts and now they're so chummy Billy had Blackie as his Sunday dinner guest.

After dinner Billy played the piano and Blackie cawed a little off tune in thanks.

Blackie doesn't follow Billy to school—he meets him at his home and hops on the lad's shoulder for the trek to classes. He didn't miss one day last week. He was taken into the schoolroom on two occasions and his conduct was termed far superior to that of Mary's misbehaved pet.

When Blackie isn't playing with Billy, he's around the Lincoln Park bird sanctuary with some other crows teasing the inmates.

Homemade Fashions

OTTAWA (CP)—A new kind of fashion show is being planned as part of New Brunswick's youth training program, Dr. Fletcher Peacock, its Director, has announced.

Contestants in the show, drawn from communities all over the Province, will model dresses and suits designed and made by themselves from tweeds woven by them from New Brunswick wools, he said.

A feature of the New Brunswick program has been the promotion of home crafts for girls, in which weaving of tweeds has been particularly successful. The girls are now producing tweeds at low cost, one pound of wool costing 20 cents producing up to two yards of tweed.

Armaments

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Rearmament note:

Twenty-eight cannon have been salvaged from a reef near Miami where they had rested since a British Man-o'-War met disaster nearly 300 years ago.

A Negro fisherman discovered the ship's wreckage south of Careysfort Reef and told Hugh H. Matheson, who organized the salvage party. A few old English and French coins, lead and iron shot and parts of the wooden hull also were recovered.

Snow in Florida

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A box of New Jersey snow caused considerable excitement lately when it was opened in the office of Circuit Court Clerk Elliott W. Butts.

It came all wrapped up in a fancy box to Miss Lucile Pouliot, deputy to Clerk Butts. She had never seen snow before.

The box of snow was brought to Florida in the refrigerator of a steamer and was delivered by special messenger. Miss Pouliot keeps some in her electrical refrigerator to show to friends.

They Get Their Fish

OTTAWA (CP) — The scarlet-coated Mounties not only get their man but also their fish, according to the annual report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The total catch in the year ended March 31, 1938, was more than 70 tons, but it all went to the dogs—as feed. In fact, several seals and walruses also went to the 294 dogs the force uses traveling over the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

A Romance of the Syrian Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—A romance of desert transportation is recalled by the visit to New Zealand of G. Nairn, one of two brothers who established the first pioneer passenger service between Damascus and Baghdad. The two young New Zealanders, who had served in the war in the mounted corps under Allenby during the conquest of Palestine, thought there were openings for enterprising men in Palestine, so they stayed on, and with borrowed capital bought two or three old cars and started a service between Beirut, Haifa, and Jerusalem. They had visions of a motor service right across the Syrian desert from the Mediterranean to the Tigris, which would cut out the long route by the Red Sea around Arabia and up the Persian Gulf.

Within a few years they bought some American touring cars, engaged some daring ex-pilots of the Royal Air Force, and set going the Nairn Transportation Company. The route was 600 miles long, and most of it lay through the roadless wastes of the desert, where the drivers had to steer by compass and sun and were liable to attack by Bedouin tribes.

However the saving of time was so great that success came quickly. They had more passengers than they could carry and three Governments gave them mail contracts. Today the principal vehicles on the route are stainless steel eighteen-passenger air-conditioned Pullman trailer and tractor units, which cost £10,000 apiece and cover the 560-mile journey between Damascus and Baghdad in 16 hours.

Air service competition is keen, but the use of air-conditioned and dust-proof vehicles on the route attracts passengers, 16,000 of whom were carried last year. The route is now quite safe.

Moran Acquitted In Counterfeiting

CHICAGO (AP)—George Moran has emerged unscathed from another tangle with the law.

The one-time enemy of Al Capone was acquitted by a jury Jan. 20 of charges of conspiracy to counterfeit and pass travelers' checks. Also acquitted were Frank Parker and Frank Hicketts, a former convict. All were accused of being leaders in a plot to cash $62,000 in counterfeit American Express travelers' checks and to issue a total of $500,000.

Three men who confessed participation in the alleged plot testified against Moran, Parker, and Hicketts.

Prosecutor Robert Wright called the verdict "a tremendous blow," and said he considered the case an "airtight" one. But the jurors freed the trio after four hours of deliberation.

Although the defendants escaped a possible 1-to-14 year term, the Prosecutor said he would press four other indictments against them in connection with the case.

Arrested many times, Moran never has been convicted since he finished a prison term for robbery 20 years ago.

Clubwomen Called To Check Growth Of Intolerance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21— Clubwomen all over the country were asked by the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the close of its annual meeting here last night to check the growth of intolerance and religious discrimination in their communities.

In the same resolution the club leaders commended participation of the United States in the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees, pointing out that "an intelligent solution of the problem precipitated by enforced migrations of masses of people from Central European countries must be found if the economic and political conditions of the world which already affect every nation are to be bettered."

The effect of European dictatorships on the world economy was also noted in the resolution approving a certain amount of flexibility of power for the President in the foreign affairs field to meet "impacts" from other nations.

Without mentioning the neutrality issue specifically, the Board declared, "We are convinced that a wise and constructive foreign policy administered astutely is a most important part of national defense and moreover that principles of foreign policy may properly be determined by law, but that intelligent application of accepted principles requires flexibility of organization in order to meet emergencies as they occur.

Flexible Provisions Upheld

"We are convinced further that the constitutional provsions which place the administration of foreign policy in the hands of the President, excepting the power to declare war which is held by Congress, wisely provides for such flexibility, and we realize that the exigencies of foreign policy are caused by the impact of other nations on our own. We believe that legislation which seeks to determine diplomatic strategy in advance might be contrary to the common good.

"Therefore, the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs endorses the principles of flexibility of Administration assured by the Constitution and recommends to its member clubs that proposed legislative measures be examined with this in view and that any legislation calculated to weaken or destroy that flexibility be opposed."

New officers of the Council of State Directors for the General Federation elected today were Mrs. R. F. Steinmetz, of Minot, S. D., President; Mrs. R. W. Goddard of Mesilla Park, N. M., Vice President; and Mrs. Frederick H. Devere of Auburn, R. I., Secretary and Treasurer.

The final session of the three-day Board meeting was devoted to the subject of public welfare, with officials of the United States Children's Bureau and the Public Health Service participating.

Wage-Hour Law "Accepted"

Outlining progress under the child labor controls of the wage-hour law, Miss Beatrice McConnell, Director of the Industrial Division of the Children's Bureau, reported ready co-operation from "nearly all of the 48 states" in enforcing the law.

"Less than a month after the law went into effect," she said, "41 states and the District of Columbia had been designated for a period of six months as states in which state employment and age certificates will have the same force and effect as federal certificates. Plans for co-operation have been worked out with three other states. Only four states remain in which no permanent co-operative plan has been agreed upon.

"But," she continued, "the child labor provisions of the Federal Act apply only to establishments shipping in interstate commerce. We must look to state legislation alone to cover all industries and occupations local in scope. At the present time only 10 states have established a basic 16-year minimum age standard, and in all the states child labor and school attendance laws vary greatly in their provisions regarding age, employment certificates, compulsory school attendance and the prohibition of hazardous occupations."

Health Program Indorsed

After the meeting the Board went on record in favor of a national health program and urged consideration by Congress of legislation to extend public health, maternal and child health services, expansion of hospital clinic and other institutional facilities, provision of medical services for needy persons and development of a general program of medical care by individual states according to their respective needs.

Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., attributed most opposition to the proposed national health program to misunderstanding of it. It was voted to hold the 1940 Council meeting in Milwaukee and the triennial convention in 1941 in Atlantic City.

Study programs on personality development, youth education, work, marriage, and recreation for the 70,000 young women in the Federation's Junior Clubs were announced by Mrs. David S. Long, of Harrisonville, Mo., Chairman of the Department for Junior Club Women.

Church of Air Program On Christian Science

Archibald W. Edes, C. S. B., of Beverly Hills, Calif., will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia West Coast Church of the Air series on Sunday, Jan. 29, at 8 a. m., Pacific Standard Time, over stations of the Columbia Pacific network. This program is presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for Southern California, with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Mr. Edes will speak on the subject, "Where Is Your Faith?" from the studios of KNX, Hollywood. There will be appropriate music.

U. S. Butter Stock Gains

American butter stocks in November, 1938, were estimated at 193,000,000 pounds, 75,000,000 pounds above normal.

Tomorrow's Motorcar: Quiet, Comfort, Efficiency Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Automobiles of tomorrow will be still further improved as to safety, durability, performance, and comfort, judging from discussions at the annual meeting here of the Society of Automotive Engineers. Lines along which aircraft engineers are charting future developments were indicated and discussions on commercial vehicles, Diesel engines, fuels, and lubricants were held.

The future American automobile will be quieter, it was said, following detailed analysis of passenger car noises now being made. Improvements in pneumatic tires will not only tend to eliminate tire squealing but also make them even more durable, it was claimed. Improved fuels are expected to permit higher engine compressions and consequently greater power output as well as more miles per gallon of gasoline.

The engineers in general approved compulsory vehicle inspection for safety. A paper on this subject by Sidney J. Williams of the Public Safety Division of the National Safety Council, was favorably received. A forum on exhaust gas analysis, for members only, showed that engineers are studying the problem of carbon monoxide in buses and other vehicles and that a thorough analysis of the causes and remedies for this problem is now available to designers.

Causes of Noise

Ernest E. Wilson and Paul Huber of the General Motors proving ground in a paper on passenger car noises, said there are 16 primary causes or sources of noise in the modern car. Of these nine are from the engine, two from the roads and tires, three as a result of wind or air action and two from body and chassis defects. The authors of the paper analyzed 37 different sedans of 1938 models which were run under similar conditions over all types of roads.

These men believe that to eliminate noise major structural modifications of a car are required. They recommend that stresses taken in the steel panels, comprising either the floor, top or side, should be materially reduced by design of the body framework.

A considerable amount of interest was shown in a paper by E. E. Ellies of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. who spoke on the development of foamed latex seat cushions. These have been used to a considerable extent on busses, aircraft installations, ambulance cot mattresses, etc. Introducing this new seat cushion material, which has already found its way into passenger car service for 1939, the mechanical whipping of the liquid latex produces a finely divided, interconnected cell structure. The mold is completely filled with this structure before the curing or vulcanizing operation. In this operation the mold is submerged in hot water and the liquid penetrates the vented cavities replacing the air in the cell structure. By this method the heat is transmitted by a good conductor throughout the section resulting in a uniform cure regardless of thickness or shape of the piece.

Foamed latex is air-conditioned because of a rapid circulation of air during flexing of the cushion under normal riding conditions. This tends to maintain the coolness of the seat regardless of atmospheric conditions. It is also claimed that this method of construction for seat cushions makes auto journeys more comfortable.

Adjustable Spark Urged

Neil MacCoul, Research Engineer of the Texas Company, who presented a paper on power loss accompanying detonation, indicated that he would like to see a manual spark control available.

In another paper along the same lines entitled "Automotive Multi-cylinder Engine Detonation (knock) and Mixture Distribution," A. J. Blackwood, C. B. Kass, and O. G. Lewis found a wide diversion in the performance of different cylinders of the same engine. "The rather wide differences found in the octane number requirements of individual cylinders, plus the failure to obtain uniform mixture distribution from cylinder to cylinder . . . make it appear that present day cars are not capitalizing on the continued effort of the petroleum industry to provide fuels of better volatility."

Speaking of better tires, E. A. Roberts of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. pointed out a number of ways in which tires are being improved for longer use. A problem has come into the manufacture of tires, according to this engineer, and that is "tire static." With the large number of car radios this is important as radio interference is marked in rural districts remote from a large broadcasting station. Car manufacturers, the author states, are grounding the front and rear wheels with static selectors, thus eliminating the spark gap effect.

Amusements

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Czech Relations With Axis Weighed at Berlin Meeting

The News

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP)—Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky of Czechoslovakia arrived today for talks with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

His visit was interpreted in diplomatic circles as another step toward bringing Czechoslovakia's foreign policy in line with the Rome-Berlin axis.

The Background

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 21—The visit to Berlin of Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, must be viewed from an entirely different standpoint than the recent meetings of other diplomatists in Berlin.

For Czechoslovakia no longer inhabits "a mansion in its own right" but a thatched cottage where it is not the dictator of its destiny.

Yet it must make every effort to pursue a financial, economic, and export policy that will give its workers employment—policies which cannot be framed today without consultation in Berlin.

The domestic position which Dr. Chvalkovsky will present to German officials is one in which national receipts have fallen between 30 and 40 per cent. For some time to come the national budget will not be balanced, despite all possible economies. The first of these will naturally touch the state services, where there are now 60,000 too many officials (10,000 of these are from the Sudetenland). Among the first measures to be taken will be the removal of married women in the civil service, "but with due consideration for their particular circumstances," and the pensioning of many of the older officials.

Revision of Social Insurance

Economies will also be effected in state subventions to private undertakings and in the simplification of the social insurance system.

The economic losses suffered by Czechoslovakia still leave it an open question whether the new republic can be really independent in the future. Through the loss of Sudetenland it has surrendered an important source of raw materials and a number of industries—textiles, porcelain, glass, chemicals—especially important in the export trade. Those parts of Slovakia and Ruthenia taken by Hungary were also among the richest wheatlands and vineyards in the republic. But whatever the future, the former even balance between agriculture and industry does not exist today, and expert observers are still wondering whether the country will have to change its whole character and become predominantly agricultural.

Much will depend upon the Reich's attitude, upon whether Czechoslovakia will be allowed to rebuild within its present boundaries new factories and workshops to compensate for those it formerly possessed. The trade negotiations which Dr. Chvalkovsky is to conduct during his visit should clarify this part of the situation.

Preferential Trade Plan

These negotiations will also be important because Czechoslovakia's best market is the Greater Germany. It is expected that a preferential system will be established. Reports of a customs and currency union are premature since there are a number of preliminary issues which must first be settled.

Czechoslovakia's national debt—including that at the Note Issuing Bank—was 47,000,000,000 crowns (about $1,237,000,000) at the end of 1937. The total foreign debt at that date was 8,250,000,000 crowns, made up of political debts, dating from the establishment of the republic, war and post-war credits from the United States (3,290,000,000 crowns), the so-called Caisse Commune debts (330,000,000 crowns) which the country owed as one of the Succession States and two investment loans of 1922 and 1924. These sums have remained more or less stationary and for various reasons, including the Hoover moratorium, nothing has been paid on them.

The internal debt on the same date amounted to 28,800,000,000 crowns funded, and 7,900,000,000 crowns floating debt, together with 2,000,000,000 crowns to the Note Issuing Bank. The internal debt has greatly increased during the past year because of the extension of the armaments program. As for the debts of the other public authorities including provinces and municipalities, these are said to be much less than those of the State.

Recent Data Lacking

A proper estimate, however, is impossible, seeing that the last official figures for these latter date back to 1932, when the total was 11,160,000,000 crowns. A settlement has yet to be reached as to the portion of the national debt which the Reich will take over and the currency reserves to be transferred to that country in respect to the notes circulating in the Sudetenland.

The spread of employment is certainly the first important task which must be tackled. The disorganization of the whole transport system of the country through the seizure of so much territory—obviously, in many cases justifiable only on strategic and economic, but not on ethnographic lines—will necessitate the building of new railway lines and of new arterial roads across the republic.

These will be particularly necessary in parts of Moravia, Slovakia, and Ruthenia, and should give employment to some thousands. New industries can be started and investigations made into the country's mineral resources as well as intensification of agriculture and improved forestry. But all this demands new capital which the country itself cannot supply.

The English loan of £10,000,000 is a welcome aid, but this is in itself too little to set the country on its feet again. Strangely enough, commented a cynical Czech the other day, if we had lost a war, there would have been loans enough to hand for reconstruction purposes, but the "peace with honor has forgotten us."

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Gift and Giver Stay Together

Voorhis School for Boys, San Dimas, Calif.
Becomes unit of California Polytechnic School of San Luis Obispo.

California Opens School Deeded by Family to State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIMAS, Calif. — Voorhis School for Boys, recently accepted by the State of California as a $1,000,000 gift from the philanthropic Voorhis family, has opened its doors as the first branch of the California Polytechnic School of San Luis Obispo.

Here, in the citrus belt, the institution for 10 years has provided vocational guidance for upwards of 60 worthy boys continuously, and under its new administration it will continue its service to California youth.

It was built in 1928 by Charles B. Voorhis, a retired automobile manufacturer, and by his son, H. Jerry Voorhis, now Member of Congress from this district. On a rural 150-acre site, 15 buildings in colonial Spanish style were erected, along with recreational facilities. "Jerry," as he is known to the scores of boys who have passed through the school, has been headmaster. The elder Mr. Voorhis is known to the boys as "Uncle Charlie."

Acceptance of the gift was announced early this month by Dr. Walter Dexter, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He praised the School as a "private altruistic venture" and said that "the donors selected California Polytechnic School to receive the gift because the State technical college most nearly fulfilled their original aims to have the school of practical value to worthy youth."

Direct control has been assumed by Julian A. McPhee, Superintendent of Cal Poly, 240 miles northwest in San Luis Obispo. He greeted the addition as coming "very opportunely" to relieve the pressure of 700 young men applying for admission this fall at San Louis Obispo. Many students and members of the faculty are being transferred, and long-range plans are under way to make the branch a center of vocational training.

It is being dedicated to "certain curricula adapted to location and climate," according to Dr. Dexter, who said that citrus and deciduous fruit and ultimately other crops and landscape would become the major subjects.

A model community of its own, Voorhis School nestles in the green-brown San Jose hills between here and Covina. A puebla, the campus follows the plaza pattern. Headstone is the Chapel of the Beloved Disciple, a mission-like structure. Its great window frames a view of Mount Baldy, striking in snow dress.

Fronting on the plaza are the administration, instruction, and dormitory buildings, gymnasium, and athletic field and pool. Thirty-five acres are planted in citrus, walnuts, and other crops.

James B. Boyle, who acted as attorney for the donors, described the deed as "very simple. It provides that the property is to be used for educational purposes only, and is for the use and benefit of California Polytechnic School. A second condition is that the Chapel of the Beloved Disciple is to be maintained and used for religious purposes. The only other condition is the right of Jerry Voorhis and family to occupy their home located on the school property during their lifetime."

The elder Mr. Voorhis was an original associate of C. W. Nash in the manufacture of the Nash automobile. He moved to Southern California after having spent several winters here.

Underwood

H. Jerry Voorhis
Educator and Member of Congress.

Social Work Leaders Praise Monitor's Democracy Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Praise of the democracy issue of the magazine section of The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 11 was bestowed here by leaders in religious and social work fields. Characteristic of the comment was that of Dr. Crarles Stelzle, executive director of the Good Neighbor League.

"The real basis of the democratic philosophy," Dr. Stelzle said, "is found in the declaration that men are endowed with unalienable rights by their creator.' This naturally carries with it a distinct responsibility to their creator. It also implies that the beginnings of democracy must be founded in religion. It is at this point that certain leaders in government and framers of other philosophies have failed. Hence, real democracy, like Christianity, has never been fairly tried. Therefore, it cannot truthfully be said that democracy has failed."

James Rowland Angell, President of the English-Speaking Union, saw democracy as "a way of life" which the American people views as "the only hope for the full development of those spirtual qualities which constitute the supreme values of human personality. They are, therefore, prepared to defend them to the uttermost."

Strengthening to Lima

Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, said it was a "fine thing" the Monitor accomplished. "The Lima Conference was a great step forward for the principles of democracy, and it needs strengthening in just the way you're doing," he added.

Robert G. Spivack, Secretary for the United States of the International Student Service, declared that what he saw as most impressive about the Monitor's democracy issue was "the recognition by the average reader and the contributing experts that democracy is not merely the absence of dictatorship." Further, he said:

"What must be repeated a thousand times over is that a nation does not preserve democracy by putting it on a shelf like jam. To keep it, we must keep it moving forward, and to keep it moving forward we must recognize that political democracy is not likely to remain impressive to men without jobs." He remarked that the Monitor response shows Americans realizing that a war is now in full force between democratic peoples and Fascism. "But," said he, "with all its weaknesses, the ideal of democracy need not suffer, if we go on the offensive, morally, politically and economically. Your paper has sounded the bugle call."

Miss Josephine Schain, chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, which is composed of 11 national women's organizations with a combined membership of 6,000,000, saw a close connection between peace and democracy. "Peace will only be achieved where the people have a voice," Miss Schain said. "Real peace requires fundamental adjustments which can only be made by democratic action. Whenever there is a limit of any kind opposed on democracy, to that extent international accord is hampered. Therefore, every citizen who wants peace hails with appreciation any attempt to educate the people to an understanding of, and support for, democracy."

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, associate editor-president of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, declared that The Christian Science Monitor performed a patriotic service in focusing American thought on democracy and its present perils.

"If in the past few years we have rediscovered our forgotten Constitution," she said, "today's challenge to our political philosophy of freedom will arouse us to an appreciation of its fundamental meaning in our lives." She declared it important to make democratic government work so effectively "that it will be bulwark for us and guiding star for less fortunate peoples."

Miss Rhoda E. McCulloch, editor-in-chief of The Womans Press, said that as an editor she was "impressed by the weaving skill which made the Monitor's picture of the idea of democracy so clear to its readers."

Miss Mary Jeanne McKay, president of the National Student Federation of America, declared the Monitor's democracy issue served an important need in stimulating Americans to think of their form of government and not take it for granted.

Miss Edith M. Kempthorne, National Field Secretary of the Camp Fire Girls, declared the Monitor had "helped to make the meaning of democracy clear, rich in human experience and, above all, attractive." She observed that more realization is needed that "each individual counts in support of it.

Speaking for Youth

Joseph Cadden, of the American Youth Congress, said he was particularly interested in the article headed "Democracy Examines Itself" by the Monitor Editorial Staff, since it showed that citizens really interested in democracy could "understand it," examine the faults and, finally, "practice democracy." He noted that while all American citizens belive in democracy, few are actually doing something to preserve and extend it; and he called it "important to point out specific steps which can be taken by citizens in the normal course of their lives."

Selden Rodman, one of the editors of Common Sense, organ of the League for Independent Political Action, characterized the Monitor democracy issue as "admirable in make-up and general readability," adding that he was "especially impressed by the cut-out map in full-page color. For comment on the theme, he added:

"Mr. Hull to the contrary, we are never going to be able to compete in foreign trade with those countries whose commerce is controlled for barter-basis transactions. Democracy's first concern should be to develop its own internal markets, providing its customers with the wherewithal to buy."

Philip Block, Executive Director of the American ORT Federation, in expressing his satisfaction with the Monitor's issue, called democracy, was the highest expression of civilization.

"It is today the only means," said he, "to mutual understanding and harmony among the nations of the world. We are living at a time when the individual is an important factor in the community, and only through democracy can the community function properly to assure the safety and happiness of the individual. Democracy is the instrument which provides the individual with an opportunity to develop all his faculties and thereby be of the greatest benefit to his nation and to the country where he lives."

Germany and Uruguay Sign New Trade Pact

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Germany and Uruguay signed a new trade treaty Jan. 21 designed to increase commerce between the two countries. In general lines the agreement followed a previous pact signed Nov. 7, 1935.

[The 1935 treaty provided that Germany would take 5,000 tons of Uruguayan meat in exchange for German industrial products.]

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New York to Hear Rural Areas On School Revision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Rumblings of opposition from rural sections of the State against the proposal by the Board of Regents for "modernization" of rural school facilities have prompted the Board to announce that public hearings would be held on the question.

The Board at the same time made it clear that its proposed bill, to be introduced at the current Legislature and which follows an inquiry by the Board into the cost and character of education in the State, did not really mean the compulsory closing of the smaller school districts.

"To speed the modernization of all the school districts, the bill provides for a temporary State commission for the establishment of school districts and for regional school committees, one for each judicial district," announcement by the Board says. "Members of the State committee and of the local committees are to be appointed by the Governor, and every county is guaranteed local representation on the regional committee.

"Under the bill, the proposed central district boundaries will be drawn up by the regional committees to meet local needs and desires after local hearings. The district plans are subject to approval by the State commission, but the voters of any school district who are not satisfied with the districting plans of the local committee or the State commission may appeal to the Board of Regents.

"When the districting plans are finally adopted, the new districts will be laid by the Commissioner of Education, as under the present law, and the districts will begin functioning with the calling of an annual meeting of all the qualified voters in the district and the holding of an election for the regular school officers provided for the central district."

The bill thus retains the long-established principle of popular vote in local school affairs, the announcement adds.

Jury Is Completed In Mayor's Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21—Mayor Meyer Ellenstein will go to trial here on Monday before a jury of 14 men, two of whom are alternates, on charges of illegal real estate transactions in 1935 and 1936. Indictments were returned a year ago against the Mayor and 26 other persons, including two one-time members of the City Commission.

The jury was sworn in yesterday afternoon after both the prosecution and defense had exhausted all save one of 10 pre-emptory challenges. Judge Dallas Flannagan of the Common Pleas Court thereupon adjourned court until Monday morning, when defense and prosecuting attorneys will make their opening addresses.

The 14-man jury was picked under the new law providing for such procedure in long drawn out cases, the present trial being expected to last at least six weeks. This law permits the swearing in of 14 jurymen to hear the evidence throughout the case, at the close of which the names of the 14 will be placed in a jury wheel and drawn. The first name taken out of the wheel will be that of the foreman and the next 11 the other jurors. The system provides for alternates in case of the involuntary withdrawal of one or two jurors and leaves the actual makeup of the jury of 12 almost until the jury retires from the courtroom to deliberate.

France Refuses Urgent Appeals From Loyalists

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—Urgent requests for assistance for the Spanish Government, informed sources said today, have met refusal at the French Foreign Office.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, despite pleas of the Spanish Ambassador Mercelino Pascua, held firm to his Government's policy of standing behind Great Britain against intervention in the conflict now menacing Barcelona.

Diplomatic sources said Señor Pascua called on M. Bonnet to "bring his attention to the precarious situation of the Government troops" in the face of Spanish Insurgent advances. Señor Pascua was reported to have pointed out the "inconvenience" France might have to suffer if the Italian-backed Insurgents won the civil war.

The implication was that France might protect its own communications to its colonies of northern Africa by sending arms and munitions to the Spanish Government and trying thus to avert an Insurgent victory.

Insurgents Smash Lines

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier) Jan. 21 (AP)—Smashing Insurgent attacks were reported today to have broken the Spanish Government's Catalonian defense lines at two points, opening paths for a prospective march on Barcelona.

The Insurgents said they had taken the towns of Igualada and Vendrell, both of high strategic importance because they were key points on the fortified "Catalonian Maginot line" defending the Capital.

Igualada is 28 miles west of Barcelona on the Lerida-Barcelona highway and Vendrell is near the Mediterranean Coast 32 miles southwest of Barcelona.

The double Insurgent drive put Barcelona on the eastern point of a triangle, with one army moving slowly toward the Capital from the West and another advancing from the Southwest.

Both reported victories came as surprises to military observers on the French border, who had expected the Government's line to hold at least temporarily.

Income Tax Suit Bares Kidnaping Of Union Leader

CHICAGO (AP)—The story of a hushed-up kidnaping and payment of $50,000 ransom overshadowed other testimony Jan. 21 at a hearing on income tax debts of Murray Humphreys, once known as Chicago's Public Enemy No. 1.

Robert G. Fitchie, President of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union, testified he was abducted in 1931 but did not know the identity of the kidnapers. Steve Sumner, Secretary of the Union, testified the late George Barker, slain gangster, and Humphreys collected $50,000 ransom for Mr. Fitchie's release.

Until the labor union officials testified, the public knew of the kidnaping only by rumor. Mr. Sumner said he told a grand jury about it, but, to his knowledge, nothing was done to apprehend the abductors.

The abduction was made public at this late date because the Government contends Humphreys did not include the ransom money in his income tax returns. Humphreys is contesting the Government's claim of $37,165 in taxes and penalties on his 1930-32 income.

Mr. Fitchie said he was kidnaped by four men on Dec. 21, 1931. The abductors, he said, blindfolded him and kept him captive until Dec. 23. He wrote Mr. Sumner two appeals for ransom.

Mr. Sumner testified he placed $50,000 in $100 bills on the front seat of his car, drove to a west side street, and then left the car in accordance with telephoned instructions. He said Barker and Humphreys picked up the money.

Threadlike Eel Making History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — One of the world's queerest and probably rarest fish, a threadlike eel scarcely seven inches long, has just turned up for the second time in history at the Smithsonian Institution. A few years ago, Dr. A. W. Herre of the Natural History Museum of Stanford University, found the first specimen in a brook in New Guinea.

The second specimen has been obtained by Dr. Paul Bartsch of the United States National Museum staff, in the open sea, off the coast of Cuba. Apparently it was attracted by a light lure from considerable depths. Both specimens, found thousands of miles apart, are superficially very much alike so that they can be placed without hesitation in the same generic group. The Cuban type differed sufficiently, however, to be described as a new species by Dr. Leonard E. Schultz, Museum curator of fishes.

Reports from the Fowler expedition of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia indicate that still a third specimen has just been discovered at Tahiti. When caught, the little eel was gray in color and almost transparent, according to H. W. Fowler. About the size of wrapping twine near the head region, it tapers off to the size of the finest thread at the tail.

Living Cost Shows Rise in December

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cost of living for wage earners in the United States increased by 0.2 per cent from November to December, primarily because of an increase in the cost of food, according to the monthly survey by the National Industrial Conference Board, released Jan. 21.

Living costs in December, 1938, were, however, 3.2 per cent lower than in the same month in 1937 and 14.5 per cent lower than in December, 1929, but 19.7 per cent higher than the low point of 1933, the report says.

Italy Reduces Trade Deficit And Raises Its Birth Rate

The News

ROME, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Italian Government has announced important victories during 1938 in two of Premier Mussolini's fondest projects — economic self-sufficiency and a higher birth rate.

In foreign exchange, Finance Minister Felice Guarnieri reported, Italy's unfavorable trade balance for 1938 was cut almost to half of the 1937 figure.

Another communiqué said the birth of 1,031,000 Italians in 1938 had increased the national birth rate from 22.7 a thousand persons in 1937 to 23.6.

The foreign trade deficit for 1938 was 2,959,000,000 lire (about $155,650,000) as compared with 5,739,000,000 lire in 1937. The adverse balance, however, still was greater than in 1936.

Signor Guarnieri said the autarchy program achieved the better figure particularly in the battle for self-sufficiency in grain.

Against reductions in Italy's wheat imports to an almost negligible figure and sharp cuts in mechanical and industrial products imported, he said, Italian exports found slightly expanded markets abroad.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The third year after the sanctions erected by 52 governments against Italy during the Ethiopian War finds Premier Mussolini's campaign of autarchy, although still far short of its objective, steadily going forward.

Recently while oil drilling machinery bored down toward the 2,000-foot level in the Circus Maximus, Italians from all over Italy gathered to see the latest results of the national drive for economic self-sufficiency. It seems that hardly anyone expects that the Duce is going to strike oil in the ancient stadium where Augustus Caesar once watched imperial sports, but this year's "Mineral Autarchy Exposition," nevertheless, calls attention once again to the unremitting efforts of a nation to exist by its own resources.

The Autarchy Commission, which the Duce confidently predicts will one day be a constitutional organ, this year decided that the nation's textile industry still places too much reliance on the natural products which have to be imported instead of making the fullest possible use of the artificial silk and wool fibers which are now available.

So Italian manufacturers must produce 14,000,000 pounds of lanital—synthetic wools and silks made from cow's milk—during the next two years. Wearers of garments made of the new woolen material complain that they tend to disintegrate and come to pieces when rained upon, yet woolen firms in New Zealand, the home of merino wool, recently placed large orders with an Italian manufacturer of the synthetic product.

Wheat Granary in Libya

In the production of foodstuffs considerable progress is being made. The wheat harvest, now approximately adequate to home needs in good years, will soon be augmented as the result of the recent settling of 2,000 peasant families in Libya—the "granary" of the first empire. A dairying industry to remedy Italy's deficiency in meats and fats may be one outcome of a projected canal system to irrigate vast areas from Italy's great lakes. This will be supplemented by mainland olive production together with that of the empire.

Of prime importance to Italy in this age when every nation is exhausting its wealth in the production of armaments are the heavy industries. Italy's supply of iron ore is limited to the island of Elba and a small area in the Aosta district. Hitherto, the considerable amounts that had to be imported have been in the form of scrap, but now only ore is imported, not only because it is cheaper but for the reason that ore can be gotten from a greater number of sources than scrap.

The production of manganese, important for steel manufacture, has been quadrupled in the past few years. Meanwhile metallurgical difficulties being encountered in treating the ores in which nickel and cobalt occur, is holding up the production of these metals.

Italy's very limited supply of minerals is giving Premier Mussolini's Autarchy Commission the most trouble. Yet this sector of the industrial field is gradually being built up by substitution, especially as regards copper and tin. A campaign is now under way to replace their use in cooking utensils by zinc and aluminum, and experiments have been going on for some time to cut down the use of copper in electrical equipment by substituting aluminum.

Search for Copper Substitute

Research is being pushed in an effort to find an efficient substitute for copper, which, if found, will give great impetus to the development of Italy's most valuable resource, electricity. Development of electrical power in Italy, which largely hinges on the discovery of large deposits of copper or finding its substitute, would materially lessen the country's dependence upon foreign coal.

Because the Italian peninsula was formed by volcanic action, geologists declare it improbable that underground reservoirs of oil will ever be discovered. The best Signor Mussolini has been able to do in this key field of self-sufficiency is to build oil refineries to which he imports crude oil firom abroad. Since the expropriation of the American and English companies from Mexico and the subsequent refusal of America and Britain to buy Mexican oil, the Italian Government has contracted for and is now shipping 100,000,000 barrels of crude oil from Mexico to Italy.

In Ethiopia cotton and lumber hold promise of becoming Signor Mussolini's richest and most important colonial booty. Italian growers have already promised the Commission 14,000,000 acres of cotton to be grown in the near future. No steps have been taken to tap Ethiopia's great forest reserves of mahogany, oak, walnut, ebony, juniper, acacia, eucalyptus, and other varieties, nearly all of which are suitable for building or contain valuable wood, bark, or leaf products.

In Ethiopia, as in Libya, castor oil trees grow in great abundance, the seeds of which yield an oil which has been found highly satisfactory as a lubricant for airplane motors.

Italy's determination to make economy the servant rather than the master of its political policy has thus far most materialy served only to put the Fascist nation further in the red on its unfavorable export balance. Government economists explain that this is a preliminary setback chiefly caused by the importation of raw materials and machinery to construct and put in operation factories to manufacture the goods that in the past Italy always has imported. From this point of view, the recent Anglo-Italian Agreement, although it will not help autarchy, will help Italy.

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New York's Housing Struggle Traced Over Nearly 300 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The struggle for better housing which has engaged low-income families here since a period long before the first tenement house was built in 1826 is depicted from 1647 to 1939 at an exhibit sponsored by the New York City Housing Authority at Rockefeller Center. The display, which fills four rooms of International Building, will continue until the end of February.

Making use of old scenes found in magazines of the New York Public Library, which go back to the earliest houses huddled within stockades for protection from Indians and concluding with huge new housing projects like those in the Red Hook and Queensbridge sections, where modern, but inexpensive homes for about 20,000 persons are under construction, the exhibit takes in almost three centuries of housing progress.

Through small-scale models, architects' drawings, graphs, maps and photographs, the New York City Housing Authority is presenting its history, accomplishments, and plans. An auxiliary exhibit by the State Housing Board is included.

That the old-law lower East Side tenement house of today was once considered a luxury by the home seeker of 100 years ago is indicated. Built in 1826, the first of these was followed by hundreds of others until by 1865, when, according to the exhibit, nearly 500,000 persons, or two-thirds of the population of the city were housed in tenements.

Soon thereafter there was a revolt, the records indicate. Some of the immigrants, "braver and more defiant than the rest," bolted from the slums and took up their residence in squatters' dwellings on the slopes of Sixth Avenue, north of Fifty-seventh Street, in the area which now is Central Park. That was in 1868.

Even as far back as 1647 there were surveyors of buildings appointed to "condemn impropriety in buildings and to warn all newcomers to build well."

One of the exhibits is especially designed to dispel the impression that the new housing projects have solved all the urgent needs of the underprivileged. Under the heading, "Charming Vistas," the rear court of a tenement of 1901 is viewed side by side with the same area in 1935, showing less improvement than might be hoped for.

"Privacy is still impossible," the description says. "Families may be said to live almost in common. The rear walls have been whitewashed; a new wash is on the line; water has been installed in each flat, and children play in the street instead of the court."

Brighter Conditions

What has been done, however, to make living conditions definitely brighter for families in congested areas of the five boroughs of the city is graphically told in other parts of the exhibition. Large, sun-exposed areas are shown before construction of buildings and afterward. The proportion of space for playgrounds is a far cry from the narrow tenement court; the interiors are cheerful and modern, and the advantages of the newer electric and mechanical discoveries are brought within reach of the average household.

Sections where the large housing developments have been completed or are now under construction, as pictured at the exhibit, include Harlem River Houses, First Houses, Boulevard Gardens, Hillside Houses, Knickerbocker Village, Williamsburg, Red Hook and Queensbridge. They have been financed through municipal, State, and Federal funds. The average rental per room for the lower-priced houses varies from $5.20 to $7.10 a month.

Iran Spanned by Lofty Rail Line

Rumble of trains silences music of camel bells as great engineering feat modernizes transport.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEHERAN, Iran—The rumble and clank of railroad trucks has overtaken the monotonous music of camel bells on the historic trade route across Iran from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf.

Early in 1939 the Trans-Iranian railway will be completed. Already trains are running from end to end of the 865-mile line, opening up foreign markets to Iranian trade and giving the traveler a thrill from his first window-view of one of the world's great engineering feats.

Completion of this £30,000,000 project marks the surmounting of tremendous problems. For precipitous mountains, deep gorges, raging rivers and desert tracts of unusual difficulty were traversed.

The driving power bringing the scheme to fruition has been that of Reza Khan Pahlivi, the Shah. The idea of building the railway dates from before the World War. But conflicting interests delayed a start until Iran achieved independence under Reza Shah in 1927. He was determined that a railway should run from end to end of his country. Now he has achieved his object and paid for it out of national resources, without resort to foreign loans, although a great many foreign firms have participated in the contracts.

An International Crossroad

Iran (as Persia) has through the centuries played a vital part in the trade between East and West, owing to its geographical position astride the communications from Europe to Asia and the Far East.

One of the objects of the new railway is to eliminate the hold which Soviet Russia had long exerted on the country by its monopoly of transportation facilities northward out of Iran.

The railway stretches from its terminus at Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea to Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf. The most difficult sectors were the crossing of the Elburz Mountains in the North and of the mountains of Luristan in the South; in both the line rises to an altitude of about 7,000 feet above sea level.

This involved the construction of miles of tortuous winding line, more than 130 tunnels and a large number of bridges. One of the largest bridges is that over the Karun River. At times the temperature rose to over 130 degrees Fahrenheit and work had to be carried out in the wilds, many miles from civilization and from road or railhead.

High Bridges Required

The Elburz mountains section involved the use of many partly spiraled tunnels, lofty bridges, and huge retaining and protective walls.

The distance between the two extreme points on the section is only 16 miles as the crow flies, while it measures 39 miles along the line. The gradient is continuous (1 in 28) rising to a height of 4,500 feet. From here the line passes through 75 tunnels and crosses innumerable bridges and viaducts in order to reach the Col. de Gadouk mountain at an altitude of 6,500 feet. This barrier is cleared by a tunnel almost 1⅞ miles in length, the longest on the railway.

The descent from the Elburz range through the picturesque valley of Hableroud, a distance of about 50 miles, is made in order to reach the central plateau of Iran. The line then proceeds to Teheran, Capital of Iran, through desert country for 80 miles with the exception of the last 31 miles, which is sparsely populated but well cultivated.

To the south, from Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf the railway crosses, almost in a straight line, 155 miles of the vast plain of Khuozistan. This Province, previously rich and fertile, is now almost a desert as a result of the change in water courses and the ruin of old dams and other irrigation works. At Salehabad, close to the ancient city of Dizful, rise the Zagros Mountains, an almost impassable barrier against the railway.

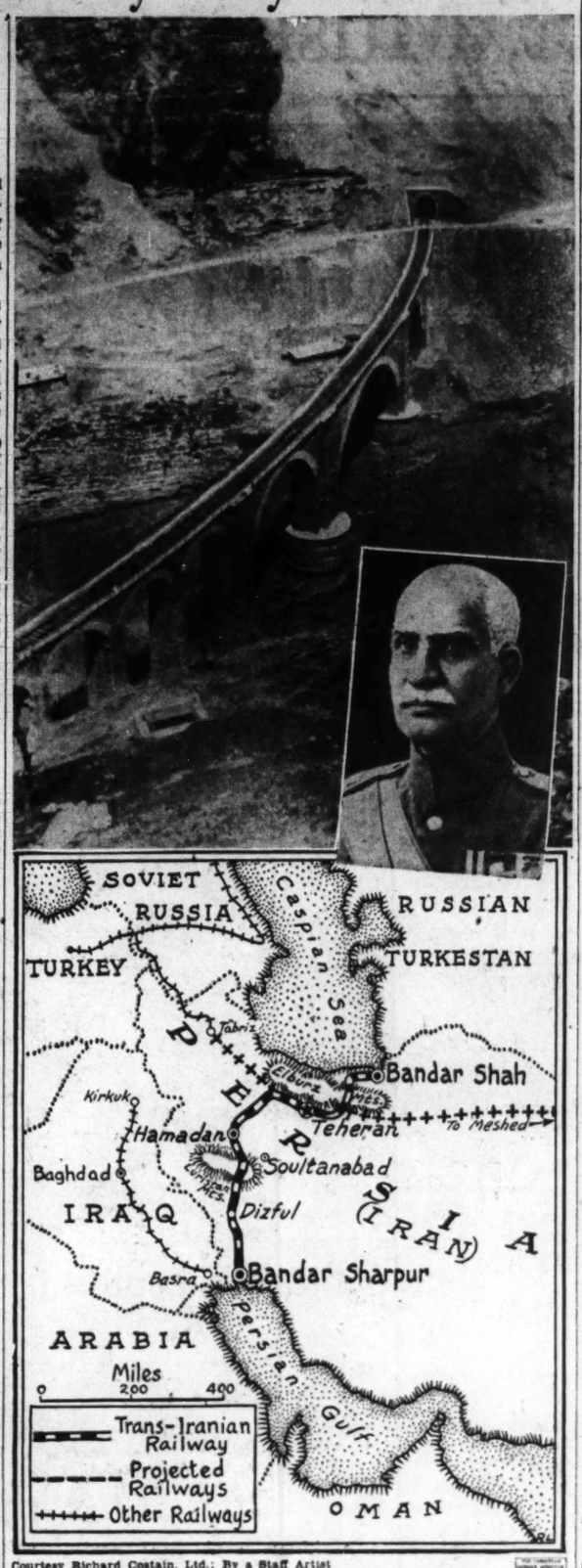
Series of Long Tunnels

The line passes along the narrow valley of the Rivers Ab-i-Diz and Ab-i-Cesar for 95 miles through a succession of long tunnels, and over numerous huge bridges. The construction of about 150 tunnels on this 38-mile section represents one of the great feats of engineering in the history of railway building.

The stations and rolling stock of the railway are of modern design. The terminal ports of Bandar Shahpur and Bandar Shah have been dredged and quays built to accommodate ocean-going steamers.

This achievement of the Shah by no means represents the summit of his ambitions. The surveys have been carried out and work begun on a line from Teheran to Meshed, and, more important still, on one from Teheran to Kasvin, Tabriz and thence to the Turkish frontier at Bayazid. There it will join a new Turkish railway system now in the course of construction to Erzerum and Trebizond.

This further 1,000 miles of Iran Railway will have far-reaching effect as it will eventually make possible through railway transit to Europe, which will aid closer relationships between the West and the Middle East.



Courtesy Richard Costain, Ltd.; By a Staff Artist

Ancient Persia Gets New Trade Outlet

'No. 1 Bridge' of the Trans-Iranian railroad is shown in upper view. The Shah of Iran, prime mover in the great undertaking, is pictured in the inset. The map shows route of new rail line and projected lines.

Taxpayers' Group Seeks Economy in Government

(Continued from Page 1)

Speyer and Hugh J. Chisholm, New York bankers; Thomas Luke, President of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company; Percy Straus, president of R. H. Macy & Company, S. M. Allen, head of the Mathieson Alkali Works, is President of the Association.

High Tax Rate Protested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Part of the responsibility for high real estate taxes must be borne by property owners themselves, in the opinion of William Stanley Miller, President of the New York City Tax Commission. Just so long as they do not "rise in their might" and oppose heavy spending for civic improvements, they must expect to be assessed for the money to defray their cost, he told a meeting of the First Avenue Association here this week.

Mr. Miller recalled that assessed valuation of taxes here had decreased nearly $4,000,000,000 between 1932 and 1938.

"You have more representation than you need today, and the cry against taxes is worse than ever before," Mr. Miller told members of the Association. "Every member of the Tax Commission agrees that the whole system of taxation is unscientific and in many cases unworkable, but it is based upon laws placed upon the statute books by the citizens. When you rise in your might and exchange that system for another more workable, you will get better taxation and administration."

Mr. Miller said he received a letter recently from a member of the Board of Education whose home was in Forest Hills, complaining about assessments, but on the same day announcement was made of a new high school project in that community whose cost was estimated at $3,225,000.

"Everyone wants improvements, but none ever raises the question of who is going to foot the bill," he added.

Mr. Miller indicated his belief that the only relief taxpayers could expect would come after they had put up a strong fight. He recalled that the United States was "founded on a tax fight" when at the Boston Tea Party tea from England was dumped into the Harbor in protest against taxation without representation.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, oldest organization of its kind in the United States, came out simultaneously with a protest against high taxes and calling on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and members of the Legislature to make substantial cuts in the State budget for the coming fiscal year.

The Chamber stressed that the net funded debt of the State had increased from $245,842,000 in 1929 to $451,299,000 in 1938 and declared that State and local taxes amounted to $381 per family in 1938.

Another protest against State levies was voiced by the Twenty-Third Street Association, which called on the Governor and Legislature to cut the State budget by at least 25 per cent "so that the citizens of the State may enjoy a proportional reduction in taxes." A resolution, adopted unanimously by the Association's directors, declared that, as a result of high governmental costs, "excessive taxation has assumed proportions which virtually constitute confiscation of the property rights and many people have been denied the security which they had reasonably expected as a result of their industry and saving."

1903 Jalopy Still Runs

An old automobile invented and built in 1903 by G. S. Waters of New Bern, N. C., is still running.

1939 EDITION
The Old Farmer's Almanac
Published Every Year Since 1793
15c at all Newsstands—20c by Mail
34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Women Draft Peace Program

(Continued from Page 1)

United States delegation, will lead a "Lima follow-up" discussion.

A survey of peace forces in various nations will be a Sunday afternoon feature, Miss Elisa Cortes, Y. W. C. A. Secretary, will report on South America; Mrs. Cairine R. Wilson, Member of the Canadian Senate, on Canada; Miss Rosa Manus, of the Women's International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, on Holland; Mrs. Mila Vegrova, of the Czechoslovak Women's National Council, on Czechoslovakia; and Miss Yu Dju Deng, on China.

Tuesday morning the women will make their annual pilgrimage to Capitol Hill to interview Members of Congress from their home States on proposed laws dealing with international affairs. Revision of neutrality legislation will be the topic uppermost in the discussions this year.

Before adjournment Conference leaders will suggest means by which discussions by authorities here can be carried home to local communities through State and local conferences, marathon round tables, and local discussion groups.

The Conference will close Wednesday evening with emphasis on the moral and spiritual bases of peace, to be outlined by the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, President of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, and summing up of the "force or reason" theme by Prof. Hans Kohn of Smith College, author of a book bearing that title.

Premier of Japan Backs Extension Of Pan-Asianism

(Continued from Page 1)

the fishing treaty dispute with the Soviet Union.

It reaffirmed the Japanese policy of building a new order in East Asia which, despite "certain restrictions and regulations" to enable East Asia "to function as a link in the chain of world economy," would not be closed to the rest of the world.

He said in the prepared address that there was still the misunderstanding abroad that Japan intended "to close the doors of China."

He said there would be "vast fields in which not only will the rights and interests of other counties and the commercial and other peaceful enterprises of their nationals remain absolutely unaffected, but in which foreign participation will really be welcome. . . ."

Of "the reported conveyance of arms through French Indo-China and other territories" Mr. Arita said, "The Japanese Government have from time to time called the attention of the governments concerned to the matter; and, when necessary, proper steps will be taken."

Fishing Rights Accented

Mr. Arita's address accented the Japanese-Russian dispute over renewal of an agreement under which the Japanese have fished in Siberian territorial waters—a privilege conferred in general terms by the 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth which ended the Russo-Japanese war. Negotiations for a new agreement are still pending. Extensions of the old one expired last Dec. 31.

"While it is expected that the Soviet Government will negotiate with sincerity and that an ultimately satisfactory agreement will be arrived at, Japan is of course prepared to take appropriate steps when it comes to the question of protecting its legitimate vested rights in this," he said.

Dealing with the Japanese design for a new East Asia, goal of the present war on China, Mr. Arita reiterated the Government's statement of policy given out Dec. 22 by Prince Fumimaro Konoye, then Premier.

Mr. Arita pointed out that the statement declared Japan's "intention of joining hands with farsighted Chinese . . . for the common purpose of constructing a new East Asian order and for realization and mutual practice of neighborly amity, economic co-operation and joint defense against Communism.

Respect for Sovereignty Pledged

"It was also announced that what Japan asks of China is neither territory nor indemnity for the cost of military operations, and further that not only will Japan respect the sovereignty of China, but it has even prepared to give practical consideration to the questions of abolition of extraterritoriality and the rendition (return to China) of foreign concessions and statements, in a manner which is obviously required for China's complete independence. . . .

"Despite repeated explanations given by the Japanese Government, there persist, unfortunately, misunderstandings in certain quarters abroad, ascribing to Japan the intention to close the doors of China," Arita said.

"If we are to embark upon the creation of a new order in East Asia . . . it will, of course, be necessary to enforce certain restrictions and regulations in spheres having a vital bearing upon the national defense and economic independence of the three countries.

"But these measures will be confined to minimum requirements, being directed toward no other purpose than that of enabling East Asia to function well as a link in the chain of world economy and to contribute to the general prosperity of mankind.

"Consequently, there will be left open vast fields in which not only will the rights and interests of other countries and the commercial and other peaceful enterprises of their nationals remain absolutely unaffected, but in which foreign participation will be really welcome. . . ."

Rise of Communism Stressed

Mr. Arita said the Japanese-German-Italian anti-Comintern agreement had "proved efficacious in checking, to some extent in Asia as well as Europe, the destructive operations" of international Communism and expressed gratification that Manchukuo and Hungary were joining the agreement.

"In the light of experience we cannot but believe that the more this agreement is expanded and strengthened, the more potent will be the guaranty of world peace."

Mr. Arita cited the war in Spain as "the most outstanding example of the activities of the Comintern whose favorite procedure is to utilize a local affair as a fuse to set off a general conflagration in order to Bolshevize the world."

Condition of Sharecroppers Challenge to Entire Nation

Four investigators under orders from the Federal Farm Security Administration have opened an inquiry into the reasons for the protest demonstration of a band of share croppers near New Madrid, Missouri, during the past week. Following is the first of two dispatches explaining the political and economic and social dislocations which gave rise to this incident and set forth the points of view of the several groups involved as to what should be the remedies.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark., Jan. 21—For the past several years the coming of winter, aggravating the problems of the near-destitute sharecropper, has brought on protest demonstrations of growing intensity. Inspired partly, and organized often, by radical labor agitators, these demonstrations nevertheless, impartial observers in this section agree, call attention to the expanding need for remedies which so-called tenant legislation has not to date accomplished.

The demonstration this year, taking the form of a roadside "squatter" strike near Silkeston, Mo., received wide publicity, leading to varied interpretations as to its cause. Actually few of those involved had been evicted from their homes or were forced to put up their beds outside in this fashion. The incident was planned and organized. Nevertheless, it is noted, the conditions, more deep-seated perhaps than these unlettered farmers, mostly Negroes, comprehend, which underlie all such protests, thus present themselves in a more and more demanding fashion to the Nation as a whole.

Although living in one of the most fertile farming districts in the Nation, thousands of these impoverished farm sharecropper families in the Mississippi Delta of the Mid-South have viewed with deep and uncomprehending concern the rapidly changing agricultural system.

They have been unable usually to get aid from relief agencies because they live on farms. Although only a small number of families have actually been evicted from their homes, many have been cut off from further credit at plantation stores. They are unable to get credit elsewhere.

Live-at-Home Safety

It is still nearly three months before spring planting will begin. In some communities of the Mid-South where strict "live-at-home" campaigns have been waged, sharecropper families have managed to stock their pantries with abundant supplies of canned fruits, vegetables, and meats. Conditions in these communities, as a result, are not as severe as in plantation districts, or sections where farming operations have previously been carried on in a large scale, with scores of tenants or sharecroppers to each farm.

From five to ten days of work a month at from 50 to 75 cents a day on neighboring farms is usually all the head of a family can expect during the winter months.

Behind the agricultural problem in the South moves the Government's AAA program, farm mechanization, and radical labor movements. All three of them have contributed to the situation. And, even farther back behind the scene is the loss of cotton markets, although the entire agricultural system of tenancy is a hang-over from the old feudal slave system practiced in the deep South up until 1865.

Swing to Day Labor

Following the loss of cotton markets during the depression years after 1929, the cotton planter in the Mid-South lost heavily when his farms failed to balance under five-cent cotton instead of 10 or 15-cent cotton. Something had to be done fast if planters were to maintain their farm holdings and continue to profit by their farming operations.

Tenants and sharecroppers were placed on a day labor basis first as an experiment. Previously, the land owner had allowed tenants to live on his farm, rent free, and allowed them credit at his plantation commissary or a nearby general store. The sharecropper was furnished every item of expense during the crop period. At the end of the season, the sharecropper received a "share" of the crop. But this was expensive.

By paying on a day labor basis, considerable savings were found to result to large landowners, as labor was used extensively only during the three "rush" periods on the southern farm—planting, hoeing and picking.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Novel Ballet in Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The only novelty presented lately in our lyric theaters is a ballet entitled the "Santons." The composer is Henri Tomasi, who, with his "Grisi," had already enjoyed a big success.

Santons are those little figures of painted clay which the peasants of Provence place about their simple crèches at Christmas. This form of popular sculpture is extremely primitive and ingenuous. Every year the flat baskets of the sellers are filled with santons, the Magi Kings, shepherds, angels, and traditional figures like the knife-grinder or that little personage who appears at the garret-window of his house and who is called "Ravi."

On a very simple scenario by Réne Dumesnil and with the collaboration of the witty designer, André Hellé, who has given particular attention to the droll styling of the little figures, the Opéra has succeeded in giving the santons a diverting choregraphic life. Before the stable in Bethlehem we see gathering the drummers, the keepers of the flocks, the kings bearing their gifts, spinners, fishermen and, naturally, Ravi and the knife-grinder. They all enter dancing and make their obeisance before the crèche. A struggle over a magdalen ensues between demons and the heavenly powers, which finally rescue her. This divertissement was tastefully presented in charming costumes. The mise en scène was happily contrived by M. Aveline, who found a hundred ingenious ways of animating the little legendary figures, while respecting the spirit of folklore.

* * *

The same consideration has guided M. Henri Tomasi in composing the score. Without being studded with precise quotations, this music pays unceasing homage to the popular rhythms and melodies of Provence. It is a blend of naïveté, simplicity, rusticity and devotion. Orchestrated with brilliant ingenuity, the music furnishes the dancers with variegated accents in exquisite relief. The spectacle has had the greatest success.

In concerts there have been no striking unfoldments except for a very beautiful symphony by a young composer, presented by the Colonne. It is known as the "Symphonie Romantique," and is by M. Tony Aubin. It is part of the required work of this musician, whom a Prix de Rome sent to the Villa Médicis. The work is short but substantial. It is composed of three movements, a Grave framed in two Allegros. Tony Aubin has an ardent and spirited temperament, but having worked with Paul Dukas, he knows the value of a good technique and in his writing leaves nothing to chance. Too truly modern to stray into the sterile misapprehensions which have so long extended the sway of the "Six" with their maladroit and confused writing, Tony Aubin has grown beyond this search for voluntary dissonance and discord. His style is warm and generous, but care for construction and logic disciplines all his work. In him one feels a fresh and abundant fount of music. He is not afraid of expressing his sensibility in moving passages with a direct and lively eloquence. He is an artist who is not ashamed of his transports and who does not blush to revive certain generous aspects of romanticism. For a long time we have not heard a work of such quality.

* * *

Pierre Monteux, whom America lends us only now and then, has given us, while passing through Paris, a few concerts which have given his friends an opportunity to fête him. He was accompanied by his daughter, the graceful Nancy Monteux, who illustrated one of his symphony programs with her dances. Nancy Monteux practices the technique of plastic interpretation, of which the Sahkaroffs are the most illustrious representatives. Without recourse to the classic choregraphic vocabulary, she conveys by her gestures and by body movements every nuance and accent of the works which she interprets.

This form of dance expression, which draws nearer than one might think to the traditions of the Far East, particularly the Hindu dances, makes possible exceedingly artistic compositions, of great purity of line. The human body is an instrument the movements of which may reflect with great clarity the modulations, inflections, rhythms, and phrasing of a melodic line. There is in this style of dance a studied synchronization quite different from that of classic choregraphy with its stereotyped, symbolic and conventional language. It is a very expressive art, the resources of which one could admire in the interpretations which Nancy Monteux gave us of the "Danses Antiques" by Respighi, the "Petite Suite" by Debussy, the "Danse Sacrée" and the "Danse Profane" by the same composer, and two unpublished works by a young composer, Landowski, "Danse sur l'eau" and "Danse Tragique." Pierre and Nancy Morteux were enthusiastically applauded.

CBS

Jimmy Durante

Paul Hansen-Leo Pavelle

'Stars in Your Eyes'

Tamara Toumanova (above)

Ethel Merman (inset)

De Mirjian

An Eyeful of Stars

By L. A. Sloper

Hollywood seems to have a bad effect on writers. Leave them there a few months, and they come away grinding their teeth. J. P. McEvoy is no exception. He works off his dislike of movie making in Dwight Deere Wiman's new musical, "Stars in Your Eyes," now at the Shubert Theater, Boston, in training for New York.

The book is a satire on the boy-meets-girl formula. The detail of the story is a burlesque on production personalities and methods. And at one point Mr. McEvoy forgets his comedy, bares his teeth and wants to know why American movies can't be made for Americans and not for foreigners.

From all we hear of Hollywood production, Mr. McEvoy hasn't exaggerated things. But oddly enough, he is satirizing to some extent his own book, which is strictly on the boy-meets-girl formula.

If this sounds like too much emphasis on the plot of a musical comedy, the fault, dear Brutus, is not in ourselves, that we are groundlings, but in the book. More than once, the story, on the opening night in Boston, bogged down the show.

* * *

Nevertheless, "Stars in Your Eyes" is a good show. It has to be, with Jimmy Durante to clown, Ethel Merman to sing and to caricature a movie star, Tamara Toumanova to dance, Richard Carlson of the movies to play a romantic juvenile, and Mildred Natwick to lend her comedic talent to the role of a wise-cracking script writer, instead of to a beldame.

They have been assisted rather than handicapped by the lyrics of Dorothy Fields, the music of Arthur Schwartz, the settings of Jo Mielziner and the costumes of John Hambleton. Many of the lines are on the shady side, some of them gratuitously so, but the proportion of such material is not above the musical comedy average.

The weak point of the piece is the choregraphy of Carl Randall, which gives Toumanova little opportunity to display the virtuosity which made her one of the leading ballerinas of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe. What has been attempted is a mariage de convenance between ballet and tap, with Ted Gary and Dan Dailey Jr. providing the tap; but the union is not a success, although Toumanova does some good dancing within the very limited range permitted her.

* * *

Apart from the ballet element, however, this is a good dancing show, with a well-routined chorus, and a particularly clever tapper called Dawn Roland.

The high lights of a well highlighted show are the appearances of Mr. Durante, who plays the idea man of the movie studio under discussion. The scene in which he builds up before our ears the plot of a supercolossal film ranks with that historic self-cross-examination of his in "Red, Hot and Blue." Another scene in which he and Miss Natwick take a wild ride in a rickety car (with the aid of a speeded-up film behind them) is uproarious.

Miss Merman meantime sings some amusing songs. Happily, there's only one torchy one. But it is a little ludicrous to hear her intone a solemn treatise on the Middle Road; we had not expected songs of social significance from Miss Merman. She also does some good mimicry in her conventional portrait of a vulgar movie star. The pace and timing of her comedy are excellent.

Oh, yes, the story. Well, it seems there was this boy from Nebraska who had made a two-reel documentary for the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, so this director asked him to come to Hollywood to make this film, "New Kentucky." So when Miss Merman saw him she liked him, but he liked Toumanova, so . . . but I'm afraid it's too complicated; you'd better let Mr. Durante tell you.

Museum Music

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The Saturday Afternoon Symphony Concerts at Queen's Hall began as long ago as 1896. Conducted by Sir Henry Wood (then plain Mr.), they supplied for many years a cogent stimulus to English musical life. But as Herrick says, "Times do shift," and musical institutions perforce shift with them. A glance at the old programs, by the way, reveals a gallant enterprise that can only be described as "safety second." Now, as we all know, it is mostly a question of "safety first." Almost the only difference between a symphony concert and a museum is that for one you pay and for the other you don't. And this in spite of the fact that no uniformed attendants are engaged to guard musical antiquities, even from the poking sticks of certain conductors. If only the warning "Please do not touch" could be placed below the more treasured of our musical classics!

* * *

So far, however, governments have been too occupied in other directions to think of providing free Mozart and Beethoven, although in England music is easily the most popular of all the five arts. Who has ever yet seen the "House Full" boards outside the British Museum or the National Gallery? Thus the provision even of "museum" music is left to private enterprise, which means a box office instead of free turnstiles. Thanks to the London Philharmonic Concert Society, Ltd., Londoners are again to have Saturday Afternoon Concerts at Queen's Hall, with the London Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Sir Thomas Beecham. Judging by the audience which assembled for the first concert, there still exist large numbers of people who on Saturday afternoons would rather listen to music than watch a muddy football being kicked about, or even the chancy joys of smiting a golf ball into space.

The program, unlike those of the good old-fashioned days, was definitely "safety first." Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" Overture; Boccherini's Symphony No. 3 in C major; Schubert's Symphony No. 5 in B flat; with the added attraction of Artur Schnabel playing the Schumann Piano Concerto and Weber's Konzertstück in F minor. A faint pervasive museum odor hangs about much of this music. And for one listener, at any rate, the chief interest of the afternoon lay in a remarkable collaboration that had in it a touch of the unexpected. Few, perhaps, would have thought of coupling Schnabel and Beecham as ideal partners.

There exist no statistics to show the relative proportion of piano virtuosos to the whole population. The ratio is obviously high enough to arouse curiosity as to how and where they find their listeners. In some measure they solve the problem by listening to one another. And nowadays every society hostess sports a tame pet pianist or two for whom she sells recital tickets to her friends—a method borrowed from the Paris salons of the time of Louis-Philippe. Most of these players reach a standard that, technically, is formidably high. The trouble is that having heard them once, one has no particular desire to hear them again. In other words, they have nothing out of the ordinary to tell us musically and fall back on what may be called the stock platitudes of pianism. They have listened to one another not wisely, but too well.

* * *

There is a story that the great Leschetizky once said to his pupil: "Schnabel, you are not a pianist, you are a musician." And it is a curious fact that in listening to Schnabel one often feels that the piano is too limited and arbitrary a medium fully to express his musical conceptions—the range of tone is narrow and lacking in color, and everything has, as it were, to be translated into terms of percussion. He is one of the few living pianists for whom interpretation is a special form of creation. For many virtuosos it is not so much a question of "We are the music makers" as of "We are the record breakers"—of playing louder and faster than the other fellow. Interpretation, it is scarcely necessary to say, is a very different thing to reproduction. What can be more silent and inanimate than the hieroglyphs of a musical score? They begin to breathe, so to speak, only when musical life is given to them by an interpreter. Music has to be brought to them rather than derived from them.

* * *

Behind the interpretation of Schnabel is not only one of the keenest musical intellects of our time but a great tradition of which he is one of the last representatives. As a program note reminded us, the Schumann Concerto is a landmark in the Romantic movement and no other work in this form expresses so completely the ideas and ideals of that period. Schnabel is essentially the type of poet-philosopher—hence his eminence as an interpreter of Beethoven. In the Schumann the poet overshadowed the philosopher and we were back in the Romantic School—of a Germany now incredibly remote—which Heine claimed was "nothing else than the reawakening of the poetry of the Middle Ages as it manifested itself in the poems, paintings, and sculpture, in the art and life of those times." The Weber Konzertstück has a literary program which begins: "The lady sits in her tower; she gazes sadly into the distance," etc., etc. Written about 25 years earlier than the Schumann Concerto, it has collected more dust.

Musically, Sir Thomas Beecham is an incorrigible romanticist and a great interpreter. One had scarcely foreseen, however, that a combination of his characteristic qualities with those, no less individual, of Schnabel, would result in a unity of such a satisfying kind. They dispelled the familiarity of the concerto and the museum mustiness of the Konzertstück. One stepped from Queen's Hall into Langham Place almost expecting to hear the Lorelei singing. But the dissonant honk-honk of taxis and motor buses was an abrupt reminder that one was stepping from the past into the present. The museums, however, will be open again tomorrow.

Metropolitan Triumphs

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

In compensation for such a disastrous affair as this season's "Don Giovanni," the Metropolitan Opera House has just set before its patrons two dispensations of lyric drama that measured up to its loftiest traditions. I mean the double bill of "Elektra" and "Amelia Goes to the Ball" on the evening of Jan. 11 and the revival, after an interval of three seasons, of "Simon Boccanegra" on the evening of Jan. 13.

Though one may think it superfluous and even absurd to bracket any other opera with the Strauss-von Hofmannsthal variation of Sophocles, if there is to be such a combination a bright, effervescent comedy like Gian-Carlo Menotti's buffa makes an appropriate supplement to the sorrows of Pelops' line. It was delightfully presented, too, with Muriel Dickson, John Brownlee, Mario Chamlee, and Norman Cordon again the chief roles and Ettore Panizza at the conductor's desk whipping up the gayety to a most exhilarating pace.

As for "Elektra," that attained a pitch of emotional intensity rarely equalled in the theater. Rose Pauly, making her seasonal re-entry, offered again her extraordinary impersonation of the heroine, and her singing in variety of color and expression and notably in the lyric beauty of certain passages actually surpassed her previous achievements in the role. Kerstin Thorborg as Clytemnestra beggared both description and praise. There was a noble dignity to the Orestes of Friedrich Schorr. Paul Althouse sharply characterized Aegisthus in his one brief appearance. Artur Bodanzky directed an orchestral performance of memorable magnificence. Only the comparative weakness of Irene Jessner as Chrysothemis and some stilted stage direction detracted from the general excellence.

* * *

"Simon Boccanegra," which in spite of its honorable accumulation of years and its Verdian authorship had never been produced in this country till Giulio Gatti-Casazza brought it out as a belated novelty on Jan. 28, 1932, impressed even more strongly than it had done before. Although "Simon Boccanegra" never caught on anywhere prior to the post-war researches in Germany among the neglected operas of Verdi, the composer himself always believed in this work—so much so that after it had been shelved for 20 years he revised it thoroughly and had it produced in 1881 at Milan, where its original version had failed in 1859 after a previous failure at its world premiere in Venice in 1857. The new version achieved at least a succès d'estime—Maurel, Tamagno, and Edouard de Reszké were in the cast!—and both Maurel and his successor in Milan as Boccanegra, Mattia Battistini, remained doughty champions of an opera in which they won personal triumphs.

* * *

Lawrence Tibbett, the Metropolitan's only Boccanegra, has also triumphed in the part—a part that inevitably suggests Boris Godounoff—and the other evening he fairly surpassed himself in the splendor of his singing and the power of his acting. There was also a superb Fiesco in Ezio Pinza, while Maria Caniglia, making as Amelia her last local appearance of the season, and Giovanni Martinelli as Gabriele Adorno, did their parts well. An eloquent orchestral performance, directed by Ettore Panizza; effective choral work, and four impressive stage pictures out of the five made their important contribution. There was also Leonard Warren, an American baritone who had been a winner in the Metropolitan auditions, filling in Paolo Albiani his first operatic role and doing it well.

And, then, Verdi's music. Mingling as it does the melodic inspiration of the decade that gave "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," and "Un Ballo in Maschera" to the world with the experienced and technical accomplishment gathered through writing "Don Carlos," "Aïda," and the Requiem, this score, despite some inequalities, stands out as fascinatingly representative of Verdi's rich maturity, and even the somewhat mystifying libretto at least provides scene after scene of gripping if not always clearly related drama.

Pianists have been much to the fore lately, what with Rudolf Serkin and Harold Bauer in important recitals, Ernest Schelling distinguishing himself as soloist with the Philharmonic-Symphony, and the fortieth anniversary celebration of Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, at which Mr. Lhevinne was superb in Tchaikovsky's B flat minor Concerto, Mrs. Lhevinne graceful and charming in Chopin's E minor Concerto, and the two duo-pianists of the first rank in Mozart's E flat Concerto.

An Augustan Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A historic anniversary, the cooperation of foreign and American museums and collectors, and fine taste in showmanship have been combined at the Metropolitan Museum of Art to produce a Roman holiday, an Augustan holiday to be exact. The large exhibition which the Classical Department has arranged in honor of the two thousandth anniversary of the Roman Emperor Augustus builds in the imagination a potent image of the great ruler who "at a critical moment in history, after a century of civil war, disorder and ruthless exploitation, brought peace and stability to a weary people."

Augustus did all the above and more, if we view the arts of the era he installed as symbols of his genius and power; for Augustan times witnessed a glorious revival of art which was to shed its influence on culture for many succeeding centuries. Nowadays, when our classical art galleries are populated chiefly by scholars intent upon identification and classification, the personal appeal of an anniversary may well prove valuable in the honoring of a great tradition. Although the museum display calls attention to rich channels of human interest in its subject, Miss Gisela Richter, who has contributed largely to its planning and arrangement, says that it is the "artistic rather than the historical side" that the museum wishes chiefly to stress.

* * *

There is nevertheless a great deal of and relating to Augustus himself in the display, in the way of busts and statues and models of temples dedicated to him, such as the famed Ara Pacis in Rome, and the magnificent reliefs from the temple. The latter are exhibited in authentic and specially made reproductions sent from Rome and designed to give, as they do, a remarkably true conception of the beauty of the sculpture. There is much, too, that shows the characteristics of the minor arts of silverware, pottery, wall painting, glass, bronze and coins of the Augustan epoch.

In the display indeed one is constantly impressed by the contrast of major and minor notes of achievement. At one moment, for example, one sees majestic portraits such as the famed Vatican statue (in reproduction), which shows Augustus in armor addressing his troops. A step further one discovers emblems of minute and flexible beauty, such as the small silver cup with cranes and wheat ornamenting its surface.

To illustrate the general characteristics of Augustan art the museum has borrowed from various sources. There are original sculptures of the early years of the Christian era from the Louvre, the lender of a beautiful marble relief of a sacrificial scene; and from the National Museum in Naples, as well as from the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, the Pierpont Morgan Library, Vassar College, and other American collections. Among the principal lenders of reproductions is the "Mostra Augustea della Romanita," the spectacular Augustan bi-millenium exhibition which was held in Italy last year.

* * *

Much of the Roman art of the Augustan era suggests inevitably the Greek prototypes which the Romans at the height of their imperial glory copied, transposed and adapted to their own varied purposes. The original contributions which were made in portraiture, reliefs and in ornament generally are no less apparent. The museum has indeed been at pains to exemplify in several salient exhibits how the Romans copied and adapted Greek ideas in their sculpture. In the portraits, where Augustus is represented at half a dozen different stages of his career, with his sister Octavia and his brother-in-law Agrippa, students of classical sculpture will at once recognize the distinction between the Roman style, with its lofty realism, and the more highly idealized Greek form. The reliefs show the same realism, and a fluent monumentality as well.

The show is much less austere than might be expected. It savors little of the bleakness which one usually associates with chalky reproductions, due in part to the excellent use of color, both in approximating the qualities of the original sculpture, and in the background, which is painted a weathered Roman red.

C. B.

Oriental Art Surveyed

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Oriental art, traced from the eighth century B. C. through the seventeenth century A. D., supplies exhibition material for the initial installation in the Philadelphia Museum of Art's four new galleries devoted to the Near and Far East.

Under the guiding hand of Horace H. F. Jayne, director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, and head of the Oriental art section at the Philadelphia Museum, many important acquisitions never before shown publicly take their place as focal treasures in the opening show.

Prominent among these is a huge Buddhist wall painting, purchased by Dr. Jayne, through the generosity of the late Charles H. Ludington, in Peiping in 1928. The decoration, painted with water color on an adobe wall, was removed from its original site in small rectangular pieces which, when transported to America, were pieced together and mounted on silk by the restoration department of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard.

An item of great rarity is an eight-inch bronze figurine from Cambodia, eloquent of the full-formed skill of Khmer sculptors of the eighth century, which, when coupled with a Khmer carved stone head of the Buddha, marks the museum's Indonesian section as of particular importance.

* * *

Objects from the permanent collections have been supplemented in the initial display by loan aggregates. Of these the earliest is the Maude H. Russell collection of Chinese pottery tracing the development of that art from the eighth century B. C. through the seventeenth century A. D., with fine examples from the Chou to the Sung dynasties.

Of the later objects, one of the most striking, taken from the Museum's own collections, is a great Coromandel screen of carved lacquer, gilded and colored. Dating in the seventeenth century, this screen stood at one time behind a palace throne.

Emphasis in the installation is placed upon the Chinese and Japanese sections, with the arts of Indo-China, Mongolia, India and Persia spreading out into subsidiary galleries, and serving as interesting material for comparison.

Featured in the Japanese section is a six-fold screen, executed by the artist Matakei in 1540, and given to the museum by Mrs. George Brinton Roberts. Interesting from a historical as well as an art viewpoint, the screen presents the first impact of Japanese art with the Netherlands traders, and shows Netherlands boats of strange rigging, and sailors of strange costume in the Inland Sea of Japan.

The most imposing exhibit in the Persian display comprises two stucco walls from ancient Rhages, twelfth-century reliefs, presenting a type of architectural decoration used before the introduction of tile.

Coming on the heels of the national print salon at the Art Alliance, the Print Club's annual exhibition of work by Philadelphians provides material for comparison and contrast.

* * *

Where the Art Alliance salon gave disproportionate attention to the lithograph, the Philadelphia annual presents more varied fare. The lithograph, it is true, remains a favorite, but takes its place as one medium among many including etching, drypoint, aquatint, color aquatint, wood engraving, color wood block, linoleum block, and the carborundum tint, a recent discovery of the Philadelphia WPA print workshop.

Several of the most effective prints have been produced in this medium. Noteworthy are Michael Gallagher's "Mine Explosion" and Roswell Weidner's "Summer Night." The effect of the technique is a cross between aquatint and lithograph, with a richness of blacks.

Gallagher's print is one of a series on mine subjects that has issued from his press during the past few years, and is as strong in design as it is effective in subject matter.

Weidner's "Summer Night" also demonstrates the richness of effect possible through use of the carborundum tint. An ambitious study in the juxtaposing of natural and artificial light, it plays street lighting against a clouded moon across the shadows of a circular city park.

The aquatint, rising in popularity, appears in a color version in Mildred V. Murphy's interpretation of equestrians in Fairmount Park, a gay print at an opposite pole from "Park-Benchers" by Julius Bloch, in which the dusky blacks of the lithograph bring unalleviated gloom to a saga of the unemployed.

It Seems Less Important Now

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Robert Morley in "Oscar Wilde" has proved so interesting that one looked forward with considerable pleasure to the revival of Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest." But now "The Importance of Being Earnest" is here and something seems to be the matter. The play sounds very hollow in a day when lines written for wit's sake alone are considered mere monkeyshines.

It is the words of Wilde that make "Oscar Wilde" the pleasant thing it is most of the time. Why then should not more words of his, words unadulteratedly his own, make his comedy equally engaging? Perhaps the reason is that the play that bears his name has a story, his story, the effect of which is serious, and the play he wrote now seems trivial. He called it a trivial comedy for serious people. People don't take such trivial comedies seriously any longer. They have more serious things to be serious about.

Another feature of the revival of "The Importance of Being Earnest" at the Vanderbilt Theater that adds to the disappointment is that the actors, though they make a great effort to play it with appropriate artificiality, are the sort of actors who cannot play artificial comedy without effort. That sort of thing requires experience, ease, grace, fluency, and adroitness in being larky for which these actors, most of them, have to substitute main strength. They are excessively earnest about their lightness. The costumes are extravagant, the very pretty settings by Watson Barratt are extravagant. Everything is done to give the piece the flavor the producers presume will make a virtue of its artificiality. It emerges not as a delectable work of trivial art, but as a chore.

With a cast with something more nearly approaching the equipment of Robert Morley, the comedy would, perhaps, delight as thoroughly as the first act of "Oscar Wilde." But Clifton Webb, Estelle Winwood, Hope Williams, Derek Williams, Helen Trenholme, and Florence McGee can only make their playing a competition in clowning.

At the Martin Beck Theater is the D'Oyly Carte troupe presenting a repertory of Gilbert and Sullivan. Here we have plot about mistakes in identity and all the other dodges that made artificial comedy in Wilde's day, but there is Sullivan's music to add to the gayety and Gilbert's crisp satire. Wilde made no great point of satire and cared for no musical assistance. The objects of Gilbert's satire are extant still today in modern form, which helps the comic operas this English troupe sings for us to retain their pertinence. And the players are better equipped to catch the spirit of them.

Irving and Albery

By Harold Hobson

London

It was a happy idea of the Repertory Players to celebrate the combined centenaries of James Albery, who is succeeded by his son, Mr. Bronson Albery, one of London's chief theater managers, and of Henry Irving, who left no successor at all, with a performance of "Two Roses." For "Two Roses" is among James Albery's most pleasing work, and its freshness has not yet departed. Moreover, in it Irving gave one of the earliest of his performances to attract attention, and his success therein spurred him on to more impressive achievements.

The play was first produced in 1870, with Irving in the part of the pompous, unscrupulous, and snobbish Digby Grant, whose sudden accession to, and removal from, a legacy of £20,000 furnishes the plot for what a prominent reviewer of the day described as a remarkably well constructed and interesting story. The roses of the title are Grant's two daughters, in love with penniless young men whom their rapacious father scorns until he finds that one of them, a blind musician played quietly but firmly by Mr. Alan Webb, is the rightful owner of the wealth to which he has himself succeeded by mistake. The other, presented by Mr. Godfrey Kenton with a serious and sober relish that is good to watch and listen to, has a command over moral platitudes unrivalled since Martin Tupper went out of business.

* * *

Mr. Cecil Parker, as Digby Grant, is faced with no easy task. Irving was a great actor, and, like all great actors, he had certain peculiar and obvious mannerisms. Garrick used to pronounce "matron" as "metron" and "Israel" as "Iserel"; Kean expended his genius in erratic, fierce spasms; Macready and Phelps were always grim and growling. Irving, too, had a curious pronunciation, and he had an odd method of walking which Gordon Craig thinks might more suitably be described as dancing.

No man can go abroad, Sir Walter Raleigh tells us, save upon his own shadow. His own shadow, be it noted; not someone else's. Mr. Parker therefore rightly does not try to imitate Irving's peculiar characteristics. He is doubly right in this because he is not cast in the Irving mold, nor trained in the Irving school, nor temperamentally attuned to the Irving mood.

Until fairly recently Mr. Parker invariably played the parts of middle-aged and well-to-do men with a keen eye for the obvious and an inability to see what was going on under their own noses. In that phase of his career, Mr. Parker's line of country was not at all the same as that of Henry Irving.

* * *

But Mr. Parker now seems to have passed out of this phase. The suavity of his stage presence has lately been emphasized; the dullness totally eliminated. He is now the ideal man for entertaining a duchess at a tea party, dropping cynical epigrams with a light and sure touch. The charm which was always implicit in his personality is now accentuated. His ease is a thing to delight in and to marvel at. He is the obvious, the only possible, successor to Sir Charles Hawtrey and to Sir Gerald du Maurier. But not to Henry Irving. Irving was no drawing-room actor. He had a flame in him that would have set fire to a thousand domestic chimneys.

Very rightly, then, Mr. Parker plays Grant in the light of his own personality. He makes him quite an agreeable fellow, and his aristocratic air seems perfectly genuine. His gestures have a large spaciousness, an amplitude of conception, that might almost recall Micawber, were they not so plainly derived from a social sphere so much more exalted than any Dickens knew. When the evening was over Mr. Parker lightly observed that he would pass Irving's statue in Leicester Square on his way home, and if its back were turned toward him, he would, of course, understand. But in saying this Mr. Parker was unduly modest. His performance was accomplished and joyous, and it is not surprising to learn that the Repertory Players' single presentation is likely to be followed by a West End run.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Social-Mindedness Encouraged in Modern Classroom

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

School Child of Today Touches Real Living at Many Points

Through 'Social Studies' He Enters Life of Industry, Trade, Travel, and Comes to Know His Country

By Florence Piper Tuttle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If we were to skim the pages of any modern course in Social Studies we would find these objectives and viewpoints like the following (taken from the Los Angeles County course of study):

"To help boys and girls to gain (1) an understanding that history is a continued story of the lives of peoples in the various regions of the world; (2) a fuller understanding that the present may be conditioned by the past and that many problems which must be solved today and in the future had their origin long ago; (3) an appreciation of the different contributions to civilization which have been made and which are being made by races and by nations; (4) a better understanding of how man depends upon the earth for a living (5) an understanding of how the natural resources in various regions of the world condition life in those parts; (6) a sympathetic understanding of peoples of the world and of their points of basic similarity to each other, to the end that they may become increasingly world-minded."

If we were to turn to definitions of education as given us by William John Cooper, former United States Commissioner of Education, we would find a similar vein, "To comprehend the social environment in which the individual finds himself, to understand how it came to be, what it is and how it can be changed, and to appreciate the mutual give-and-take character of human associations to the end that he may not only demand his own rights and opportunities, but also will discharge to the full his economic and social obligations."

Industrial Exhibits

If we were to visit various classrooms these days we would find industrial exhibits of all kinds to show the growth and development of cotton, wool, rubber, oil, coal, and the like. We would find extensive social study units where the children really live, eat, travel, work, play quite as the peoples of other lands. We would find the younger children building in miniature their own town or city with a good understanding of the various workers and social agencies that help to keep the community safe, wholesome, and prosperous. We would find many plays and pageants written by the children themselves to show the growth of transportation, of aviation, of communication, of trade in our country. We would find materials of all kinds which help the children to really visualize the various social experiences through wall pictures, stereographs, lantern slides, moving pictures. With these definite and concrete experiences in mind, we would come to the conclusion that much of the useless debris is being removed from the social studies program, that many of the non-essentials have been purged from the subject matter, and that the children are meeting the experiences themselves which will enable them to make a few important generalizations from facts.

The Good Teacher

We would recognize at once that the good teacher is not particularly concerned with the number or sequence of pages which children may read or with isolated facts which they may accumulate in encyclopedic or museum-like fashion, but that she is vitally concerned with appreciations and understandings which the children are developing and with the growth which they may be making in social adjustments, and in habits and attitudes for a citizenry in a democracy. We find that the length of rivers, the boundaries of states, the height of mountains, the location of islands or deserts, all of which were extremely important when we studied geography, are only important now as they affect the lives of people. The children see them in their relationship to the lives of men not as unrelated scraps of knowledge.

While we may have studied page by page the history of the United States from Columbus to the Revolution and then from the Revolution to the Panama Canal, and while our geography lessons were packed with isolated facts concerning the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, etc., memorized more or less in rote fashion, we realize that our children are facing their study of the United States with entirely different viewpoints. They are being helped to see and appreciate that the United States is a vast country of tremendous national resources, that living in the United States are all sorts of people engaged in all kinds of occupations,—in mills, factories, mines, fisheries, farms, stores,—all interdependent contributing members not only of our country but of the world.

Understanding Conditions

We find our children being taught to understand that conditions in our country have not always been like they are now, that once our country was peopled by Indians, that people coming here for various reasons have utilized the natural resources of the continent, bridging rivers, banding the lands together by railroads and highways, modifying the country to suit their own way of living.

A recent visit to a fifth grade class has found the children intensely interested in the study of colonial home life. Numerous questions asked by the children themselves had been listed on the blackboard—"Who were the settlers who came to North America? Why did they come? When did they come? In what part of North America did they settle? What kind of homes did they build? How did they heat and light their homes? How did they teach their children? How did they dress?"

The classroom was charged with a real and a vital interest. The children themselves made candles and soap quite as the early colonists did. They participated in the washing, carding, and spinning of wool. This brought a new and vivid appreciation of textiles. Excellent reports were given on how the colonists made linen from flax, how they kept the Sabbath, how they used their leisure, how they learned to read, what their first books were like, how they traveled, how they got along with their neighbors, how they made their living.

As we witnessed the children dramatizing the days of the post riders, the long lines of stage coaches making their way toward the western frontiers, the growth in trade from the early trading posts and traveling peddlers through the general or variety store through to our present Main Street, we felt that teaching was full of adventure, of romance, of thrills, that the school has become really a place where actual living is going on, and the children are loving America because America is real to them.

If anyone were to doubt the genuine respect of the children toward this United States of America, it might be well for them to visit the classroom and feel the thrill that the children get in following the growth of our country from its beginning to the present time, and to see the development of these habits, judgments, attitudes and ideals which help each individual to guide his own actions in such a way that he will be helpful to society, that he will accept responsibilities, and endeavor to contribute something, small though it may be, which will make the world a better place in which to live.

Learning to Assume Responsibility

In learning to assume responsibilities for the welfare of others as well as for himself, the individual develops safety habits, attitudes, and skills. To make these outcomes more effective, the activities, materials, and instructions provided by the school should be so varied as to provide numerous opportunities for successful participation by children in all environment surroundings. The secret of success in learning to assume responsibilities is in giving children real things to do. Children are not future citizens, they are present-day citizens with very real responsibilities to understand and meet.—National Education Association.

Fox Photo

It Is Clean-Hands Time for These Five-Year-Olds

These children are pupils at the Rommany Nursery School, West Norwood, London. According to good nursery-school procedure, they are taught to do for themselves everything possible, and equipment they can use easily is provided to help them. Individual basins and jugs, on benches low enough for their five-year-old stature are shown here. Elsewhere in the school are supplied sensible toys which help teach the babies to cook, wash clothes, and do other useful everyday tasks.

Studying the Arts of Poland

Teachers and Students From Even Remote Regions Attend Vacation Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There is a far-reaching movement at work in the cultural life of Poland. It had its beginning three years ago when, sponsored by the Ministry of Education and the Polish Literary Academy, a Vacation Institute of Art was announced. The course was particularly designed to serve teachers and social workers in the country and small towns—people remote from cultural centers.

Applications came from all over Poland, and not only from teachers and social workers but from persons in various other professions. Instead of the maximum of 90 originally planned for, the organizers had to expand their arrangements to care for 200. The second year they had 400 in attendance. The past year, of the more than a thousand applicants, they were able to accept 500. The others they had to turn away.

Larger Development

However, the organization this past year took its first step in the direction of larger development. It conducted courses in three widely separated places, Gdynia carried on as previously. At the same time a similar program was put on for another group down in the little town of Visla in the extreme southwestern part of the state, in the province of Silesia. The third was in the mountain village of Zabie, in the very tip of southeast Poland, where peasant art is to be seen at its best.

The Vacation Institute of Art is an opportunity to become acquainted with Polish culture in all its manifestations. The system starts with the lecture, but the lecture is for the purpose of furnishing information and background for discussions that are scheduled to follow, and for readings and plays and exhibits and concerts and such forms of illustration. But the lectures and discussions and illustrative work are only half. The other and very important feature is the creative activity of the students, both as individuals and in groups.

The program at Zabie—the village of picturesque mountain people so far from the industrial and commercial world—differs from that in the other two places in that it is concerned wholly with peasant culture and is meant to serve people particularly interested or professionally engaged in work that demands a knowledge and close acquaintance with peasant art. Therefore there are talks on the culture of the peasant and the higher classes, about peasant cultural developments in Poland, on the origin of peasant designs, on peasant woodcuts and ceramics. There are lectures and discussions on the commercializing of the peasant products and the need of seeing to the preservation of original and true peasant designs. Weaving of wools and linens, embroideries, wood-carving—all of which play so important a role in the life of the people—are discussed by the specialists in these spheres.

Teachers and social workers who attend one of these institutes meet on equal terms with the leaders in

M. Senkowski

Young Mountain Wife of the Zabie Region of Poland.

the intellectual and cultural Poland of their time. They are not only free to ask questions and enter into discussion; they are urged to do so. And then on the basis of what they have learned they may try out their own theories or ideas or newly suspected talents. They learn that they can create, and how much more fun there is in it than merely assimilating knowledge or watching the performance of others. Evenings are given over entirely to the creative productions of the students; and whether in drama, short stories, poetry, critical reports, in amateur theatricals or art exhibits the specialists are always astonished at the excellence of attainment.

Though people who enroll in these Vacation Schools of Culture—which seems a better English term than the literal translation from the Polish—go with a definite and serious purpose and follow a regular schedule, they have many free hours and the neighborhood setting of each center invites to sports and exploration. The whole is a rare combination of work and leisure.

Returning To Their Villages

To be sure, the beneficent effects of these courses are by no means confined to the participants. These people, going back to their work in the provinces, should be the little leaven that leavens the whole lump. It is they who form the minds of and lead the children, they who direct the activities in the community houses, they who should guide and inspire the village youth. That they are conscious of the magnitude of their task and of their further need of preparation to meet it is evident from the eagerness with which they have responded to the Institute's offer.

Games That Provide Phonetic Drill

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A publishing company which specializes in speech material has recently got out four games designed to help teachers give children practice in sound and word recognition and sound discrimination. Parents, too, might use the games at home. The games are variously keyed to children from pre-school through junior high school ages. The "Sound and Articulation Game" is played like "Authors." The cards have illustrated words on them and the object is to collect the four cards constituting the sound unit the player is working on. The "Sound Ladder Game" for younger children aims to familiarize a child with sounds which experience has proved to be most difficult. "Speech-O" is a phonetic game played with large picture cards that are to be covered with smaller cards in the manner of "Lotto." Each large card represents one phoneme, and each picture on the card calls for that phoneme. The "Progressive Sound Game" also affords phonemic drill. Correct pronunciation of the words involved is a fundamental of all the games. A teacher could vary any of the games to suit her purpose and the children's particular needs.

Calling All Mathematicians

Set of Models That Prove Helpful in Teaching, Especially in High Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Burlington Vt.

If students could handle a model of the algebra or geometry problem that baffles them, they might find it easier to understand and solve. That is what Prof. George H. Nicholson of the mathematics department at the University of Vermont believes, and he has worked out models for a number of mathematical puzzlers. These have been built by an engineering student at the University, working under the National Youth Administration. They include problems from algebra, trigonometry, and, this year, solid geometry. They are made mostly of wood, other materials used being string, lead fish sinkers, chalk, and ordinary kitchen hooks. In a few of the models, metal protractors and rulers have also been used. All of the materials together have cost very little money, and since Professor Nicholson's idea is that such models would make teaching high school mathematics more efficient, the factor of economy is important. He believes that the models could be built in manual training classes or as a part of the regular mathematics study. Lumber from packing boxes, he says, would be excellent for material. Much of the wood used for the 15 models now completed by Professor Nicholson's assistant was waste from the engineering college of the University.

Professor Nicholson teaches a class in methods of instruction for high school mathematics, and expects to use the models in this subject, as well as in summer school, when he gives work for high school teachers.

Measuring Unknown Distances

Two transits are among the 15 mathematical machines. By using a transit, which measures angles, an unknown distance may be computed if the instrument is placed at a known distance from some perpendicular object, such as a tree or building. The angle made by the unknown distance to the top of the tree, for instance, with the ground is measured by the transit, and since the tree makes a right angle with the ground, and one side of the triangle thus formed is known, it may be solved by the theorem of similar triangles or by trigonometry.

Another mechanism, consisting of a bar fastened to a vertical post, with six hooks fastened to the bar at either side, and a pulley arrangement operated by a string and weight, demonstrates what Professor Nicholson calls the most difficult mathematical principle to explain to a high school student. This is the rule that two negative numbers multiplied together give a positive answer. On this apparatus, two negative or two positive numbers, or one negative and one positive, may be multiplied and the correct answer, whether positive or negative, obtained.

Another model of similar construction, except that it has two cross arms instead of one, is used to demonstrate the rule that whatever operation is performed on one member of an equation must also be performed on the other. This is known as the algebraic sum, and the model will demonstrate the principle in addition and subtraction, but not in multiplication and division. Professor Nicholson has plans for another model that will also demonstrate the latter two processes.

Some of the Other Machines

Other machines include an angle mirror, which will establish a 90-degree angle at any point it is desired. It is sometimes used for laying out such angles as are needed in a baseball field, circles and other geometrical forms. An alidade has also been constructed. This is an instrument having a grooved piece of wood at one end, and a peg at the other which is seen on looking through the groove on a straight line. This is used in mapping, and sometimes in forest service to find the location of a forest fire. A field protractor, which, placed on the ground, can measure horizontal angles, a plumb-line level, which shows when the surface on which it rests is level, a segment bisector, and a blackboard compass, are other mathematical aids. There is a parallel ruler, using the parallelogram to make possible the drawing of parallel lines in any position. A vertical angle calculator reads the angle made between the top of the calculator and the vertical, so that by placing it in the proper position, any vertical angle can be measured.

The proportional compass, which is made of two arms crossing each other so that two similar triangles are formed, and the shorter and longer segments of the arms are therefore proportional, is sometimes used by carpenters and engineers. A sector, an open triangle by means of which any fraction of the distance enclosed by the ends of the two sides may be computed, is another simplifying mechanism for troubled mathematics students.

Photo by Harry R. Stevens; Courtesy University of Vermont

Models to Help Students of Mathematics. These and Others, 15 in All, Were Built by a National Youth Administration Worker at the University of Vermont, Under the Direction of Prof. George H. Nicholson of the Mathematics Department.

Things to Do at Grandma's House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado

Dear Parents and Grandparents:

Would anyone else be interested in ways to entertain the grandbabies when they come to visit? I enjoyed the suggestions given recently. I am mother of four and grandmother of three. It is a real pleasure to have my family come home.

It always seems to please the little ones to have something new to play with. They have an abundance of things from the toy shops, so it is something of a novelty to have a homemade toy, or to be allowed to help fashion one.

The vegetable bin affords much material for funny animals. Out of scrubbed carrots and turnips may be fashioned the strangest of animals. We only need toothpicks, yarn, rubber bands, and clothespins to help us out. A dull knife does for cutting and scraping.

Two of the children live in town where places to dig are at a premium.

The Parent

So a bit of the backyard is dedicated to two lively little boys on the warm sunny days. Sturdy spoons and a pan or two are all the equipment the various projects seem to need.

The older boy is absorbed with a thick board in which he may pound nails to his heart's content. A few cents' worth go a long way. The smaller boy spends hours rolling a toy made from a small bucket which has a tight lid. It was partially filled with pebbles, holes punched in either end, and wire strung through, and lengths of lath attached for handles. It is a rolling, rattling toy that delights him.

When weather does not permit outdoor play, we turn a chair upside down and toss jar rings over the legs, or we turn two chairs over and make a tent with a rug or blanket. The tent idea seems never to lose its attractiveness for play. Bon Ami and a cheesecloth provide the means for many happy minutes drawing pictures on window panes and rubbing them out again.

For the "littlest" one there is a box with a butter paddle, a wooden spoon, some oatmeal boxes, spools, and jar rings. (Mrs.) L. J.

♦ ♦ ♦

Clearing the Atmosphere

New York

Dear Editor:

Now both of my children are grown. As I look back, one custom we had stands out as a great blessing.

When there were angry words or the wrong spirit seemed to be holding sway, one or both children had to wash their faces, comb their hair, and sit down quietly to say twenty-five "thank-yous." It did not matter what, but they must think of twenty-five. Often at first it would be, "Thank you for the sunshine."

This never failed to clear the air. I always counted them carefully and would often say, "That's a nice one." It was one of the most helpful ways of "clearing the air" I ever knew.

(Mrs.) W. L. H.

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The Home Forum

Interlude in the First Rain

THE blue wood smoke drifted down along the house, into the canyon where the road runs, and lost itself in the green foliage of the trees, freshened now by two days and nights of steady rain. The two puppies from the house above, nine weeks old and big even for sheep dogs, experiencing their first rain, ran in circles among the trees and up and down the road, unable to get enough of the new sensation and unaware that the rain, for the moment, had stopped.

Three men of labor, in high rubber boots and with shovels and picks slung over their shoulders, sauntered up the road and threw down their tools where the water had gathered into a little lake, shutting out egress and ingress from and to the place. Their voices drifted up the canyon in the confident tones of men who are doing the world's work. I descended from the porch and walked down the road.

* * *

"You the man from the water department?" one of them asked me as I came up to them.

I shook my head.

"He was in a little car," one of them said. "We thought you might be him."

Then they forgot me. They set their shovels into the dirty mud and water where the road had been and poked around a little.

"He said right here by this bend," one of them spoke up. "Said we'd find the pipe under the road here. Guess we'd better try digging."

"I don't see how we'd find it if it was here," another said. He was a little man, but spoke with a great authority.

"Say," the biggest of them all stopped a moment to rest on his tool, "say, Joe, how do we know this is city property?"

I began to be afraid they were going to quit before they began. I thought I sensed the signs. But I didn't say so.

"We might ask that man," the little man named Joe said. But "that man" could offer them no help. Where the city ended and the county began was not my affair. I didn't know, and I didn't care.

"Well, I don't think this is our job," said the little man wrapped in great authority. "I think we'd better go down to the truck and wait till we know."

"Look at that water," he said, without making any move to depart for the truck. "How'd we find a pipe under there if there was one? That must be five feet deep."

"All of five feet," the big man said. "I'd say nearer seven."

* * *

The third member of the trio had been silent up to now, but found this a matter to which he could devote himself. He walked over, stuck his shovel handle down into the miniature lake, and drew it up to look at it pensively.

"Four," he said.

"I'd have sworn it was seven," the big man said, a little apologetically.

Joe eyed me thoughtfully across the lake.

"Been rainin' pretty hard up here, I guess," he said.

"Pretty hard," I said.

"Well, nothing new about that," he said encouragingly. "Rains here every year. Papers all say it don't, but I'll tell you different. Rains harder here every winter than I ever saw it rain back East."

"Joe," the big man said, "Joe, it's going to start again."

A small harvest of raindrops was making little ringlets on the lake. They could be heard in the leaves on the trees, too, individually at first, then in a little dry clatter as they increased in size and number.

"It sure is going to rain," the third member of the triumvirate said.

"We're from Venice," Joe offered, as he picked up his shovel and put it over his shoulder. "I don't think this is our job. If it's water department property, it ain't our job. We're engineering department, Venice," he said again.

I nodded comprehendingly, though I didn't comprehend at all.

"Come on, Joe, it's going to rain again," the big man said.

* * *

I watched them go off jauntily down the road, swinging mightily in stride, their tools slung carelessly over their broad shoulders. Then they were out of sight. A small car dashed around the bend of the road and stopped opposite me, and a dapper man in mackinaw and boots got out.

"Have you seen any men around here putting in culverts?" he addressed me.

I shook my head.

"There were some men here," I said, "but they didn't put in any pipe."

"Well, what did they do?" he asked, almost testily, I thought.

"They just had a look," I said. "They were from Venice." But he was examining the road. He may not have heard me.

"Used to be a pipe in here under the road ten or twelve years ago," he said. "It's got stopped up some way, I guess. The water's running a river right down the road and washing it out below by the lake."

He regarded me curiously for a moment across the pond.

"You live around here?" he asked.

I pointed to the house and the smoke. He grunted.

"People always pick this time of year to move up in the hills," he said—but not unkindly. "Don't they know it rains up here?"

I said that I did; but again he didn't hear me. He was poking around at the pond with a stick. Satisfied that he couldn't find the pipe that way, he turned to his car.

"I'll send one of the trucks down here in the morning with new pipe to stick in there," he said. "If you want anything done nowadays, you have to do it yourself."

"Don't worry," he said, "we'll get you fixed up all right."

* * *

It didn't seem the right time to tell him that I wasn't worried, that I completely enjoyed not being able to get out over the road. I thought of a question that had been bothering me.

"Say," I said, "are you from the water department?"

"Yes, sir. I'm Tree from the lower lake," he said.

"Venice or Los Angeles?" I asked. He was getting into his car.

"Venice is thirty miles from here," he said.

"Then it wasn't their job," I said.

He stopped with his foot on the running board.

"Eh?" he said.

"Nothing—nothing," I said. I was thinking of the three jaunty men from Venice, wandering afield to fix the countryside.

He stuck his head out of the car window. "If you want anything done nowadays," he said, "you have to do it yourself."

He splashed around the bend and was gone. I turned toward the house and smelled with relish the blue smoke drifting to me down the canyon. I had to run to keep the big puppies from spreading their muddy paws on my chest. The rain was coming down again in a torrent as I reached the house.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

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The Woodchopper

THE clean blade strikes briskly
against the brittle atmosphere
and it fills the forest
with the sound of slow applause.

DANIEL SMYTHE

Maintaining True Dignity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DIGNITY or serenity of demeanor, which bespeaks inner strength, has characterized great men and women throughout the ages, and whether in times of adversity or of triumph, it has remained a steadfast, shining quality in their lives. From Biblical history one may derive inspiration from the examples of Joseph, who was poised both in his Egyptian captivity and in his subsequent prominence and authority; of David, who, with courage and simple faith in God, good, advanced successfully against the aggressive Goliath; and, above all, of the Master, to whom the appearances of sickness, deformity, lack, persecution, and even death, were powerless.

Such unfaltering stability, Christian Science shows, is possible to all, for it is an integral part of the man of God's creating. This conviction springs from the understanding of man's unity with God, infinite Principle, Spirit, Mind, Life, who is omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient; and of the illusory nature of discord, limitation, and imperfection, which lose their seeming power as their unreality is recognized.

Apprehending one's real identity as the heir of God and using this understanding in thought and daily activity, open the way to enduring spiritual poise and to constant proofs of God's all-power. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 548): "In this Science, we discover man in the image and likeness of God. We see that man has never lost his spiritual estate and his eternal harmony." The correct view of selfhood as spiritual constitutes the basis for all true thinking and living. Possessing this understanding, one strives to be humbly yet confidently aware of his real identity as the reflection of God, good, as an essential and useful idea in God's universe. He further resists and repudiates fearful, careless, and sinful thinking as false and unworthy, and endeavors to reflect the divinely derived qualities of intelligence, selflessness, gentleness, humanity, gratitude, and alertness.

Dignity, based on spiritual understanding, recognizes equal rights and possibilities for all, because of the fact of God's impartial and inexhaustible nature, and therefore does not concede reality to the limiting suggestions of inferiority or superiority. Loving consideration and appreciation for others is the keynote for gracious poise. Pride and envy are but mortal suggestions, and cannot becloud the enlightened thinker, firm in his understanding that God bestows unlimited blessedness—health, intelligence, joy, opportunity, abundance—upon all His children.

True dignity helps one to conduct himself wisely in every human situation; and, by drawing upon divine Mind for the needed courage, wisdom, or ability, one is thereby prevented from failing ignominiously when facing difficulties. Understanding that man is God's beloved child, one will not be embarrassed, disconcerted, or confused, or allow the false beliefs of envy, dishonesty, strife, limitation to defeat his earnest striving to think and live righteously. From Isaiah (54:17) comes the helpful assurance: "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of me, saith the Lord."

Sometimes one may be tempted to fear or resent misrepresentation or mischief operating behind one's back, so to speak. But such a one may take heart from another promise in Isaiah (52:12): "For the Lord will go before you; and the God of Israel will be your rereward." So God's government and care are seen to be all-encompassing. Thoughts of mortals, being without divine origin and authority, are powerless to harm; only the divine Mind controls man, and this control is always good.

Foes that would hinder one's maintenance of true dignity are vanity, pride, taking offense, and fear of criticism. As one learns to claim the completeness of his being as God's spiritual likeness, and to know God alone as the source of all good, he ceases to depend upon the approval of others or to make comparisons between himself and others. The friction of mortal mind cannot perturb one who is consistently striving to realize the grander views of God and man revealed to him in the study of Christian Science. And, instead of fearing criticism, he strives not to deserve it.

Obviously, anything that enslaves likewise degrades and lessens true dignity; therefore, false appetites for liquor and tobacco are admitted deterrents. A young man once wrote a letter to an older student of Christian Science, whose friendship he valued, asking him how a mild indulgence in social drinking and smoking could affect his spiritual progress very seriously. In replying, the friend asked the following question: "If one were to start out on a race, would he fill his pockets with pebbles at the outset?" The pebbles might not be heavy enough to keep him from running, but naturally he could not proceed with as much ease, freedom, and speed as he would had he left such self-imposed burden behind. If one is busy reflecting spiritual qualities, one does not need to rely on debasing material indulgences for success or happiness.

In every phase of human life, it is the courageous effort to reject the false and worthless, and to claim the spiritual and enduring values, which enables us to learn "that trials lift us to that dignity of Soul which sustains us, and finally conquers them; and that the ordeal refines while it chastens," as Mrs. Eddy has written on page 126 of "Miscellaneous Writings." The individual discerning his true selfhood can walk his daily round without fear, but in dignity, dominion, freedom, and joy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

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Met wezenlijke Waardigheid optreden

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

IN ALLE eeuwen heeft het optreden van groote mannen en vrouwen zich gekenmerkt door een waardigheid of kalmte, die van innerlijke kracht getuigt en die, in tijden van tegenspoed zoowel als van zegepraal, een bestendige, lichtende eigenschap in hun leven is geweest. In de Bijbelsche geschiedenis gaat bezieling uit van het voorbeeld van Jozef, die, zoowel gedurende zijn gevangenschap in Egypte als toen hij tot aanzien en gezag was gestegen, evenwichtig bleef; van dat van David, die vol moed en eenvoudig vertrouwen in God, het goede, met goed gevolg tegen den strijdlustigen Goliath optrad, en bovenal van dat van den Meester, voor wien de verschijnselen van ziekte, misvormdheid, gebrek, vervolging en zelfs de dood machteloos waren.

Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap) toont aan, dat zulk een onwankelbare standvastigheid voor iedereen mogelijk is, omdat zij een onafscheidbaar deel uitmaakt van den door God geschapen mensch. Deze overtuiging vindt haar oorsprong in het begrijpen van 's menschen één-zijn met God, oneindig Beginsel, Geest, Gemoed, Leven, die almachtig, alomtegenwoordig en alwetend is, en van den bedriegelijken aard van disharmonie, beperking en onvolmaaktheid, die haar schijnbare macht verliezen wanneer ingezien wordt, dat zij onwerkelijk zijn.

Onze ware identiteit als erfgenaam Gods te gaan beseffen en dit begrijpen in onze gedachte en ons dagelijksch werk te gebruiken, ontsluit den weg tot bestendige, geestelijke evenwichtigheid en tot vaste bewijzen van Gods almacht. In het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft Mary Baker Eddy (blz. 548): „In deze Wetenschap gaan wij den mensch zien als Gods beeld en gelijkenis. Wij zien, dat de mensch nooit zijn geestelijken staat en zijn eeuwige harmonie heeft verloren." Het juiste inzicht, dat 's menschen zelfheid geestelijk is, vormt den grondslag van alle ware denken en leven. In het bezit van dit begrijpen streeft men er naar ootmoedig en toch vertrouwend bewust te wezen van zijn werkelijke identiteit als de weerspiegeling van God, het goede, en als een wezenlijke, nuttige idee in Gods heelal. Bovendien weerstaat en verwerpt men vreesachtig, onnauwkeurig en zondig denken, omdat dit onjuist en onwaardig is en streeft men er naar de aan God ontleende eigenschappen van intelligentie, onzelfzuchtigheid, zachtheid, menschlievendheid, dankbaarheid en wakkerheid te weerspiegelen.

Waardigheid, op geestelijk begrijpen gegrond, erkent, dat alle menschen gelijke rechten en mogelijkheden bezitten, omdat God onpartijdig en onuitputtelijk van aard is, en kent daarom geen werkelijkheid toe aan de beperkende inblazingen van minderwaardigheid of meerderheid. Liefdevolle welwillendheid en waardeering voor anderen is de grondtoon van minzame evenwichtigheid. Hoogmoed en afgunst zijn slechts sterfelijke inblazingen en kunnen niet den verlichten denker in de war brengen, die vast staat in zijn begrijpen, dat God aan al Zijn kinderen onbeperkte zaligheid schenkt—gezondheid, intelligentie, blijdschap, mogelijkheden en overvloed.

Wezenlijke waardigheid helpt den mensch zich in elke menschelijke omstandigheid verstandig te gedragen en wanneer hij bij het goddelijk Gemoed den moed, de wijsheid en bekwaamheid zoekt, die noodig zijn, wordt hij er voor bewaard smadelijk te falen, als hij voor moeilijkheden te staan komt. Wanneer iemand begrijpt, dat de mensch het geliefde kind Gods is, zal hij niet verlegen, verward of verbijsterd zijn en niet toelaten, dat valsche geloofwijzen als afgunst, oneerlijkheid, strijd en beperking zijn ernstig streven om gerechtig te denken en te leven zouden verijdelen, Jesaja geeft ons de helpende verzekering (54:17): „Alle instrument dat tegen u bereid wordt, zal niet gelukken, en alle tong die in het gericht tegen u opstaat, zult gij verdoemen: dit is de erve der knechten des Heeren, en hunne gerechtigheid is uit Mij, spreekt de Heere."

Somtijds komt iemand in de verzoeking bevreesd te zijn of gebelgd, wanneer zijn daden verkeerd worden voorgesteld en er, om zoo te zeggen, achter zijn rug kwaad van hem wordt gesproken. Zoo iemand kan echter moed putten uit een andere belofte in Jesaja (52:12): „Want de Heere zal voor ulieder aangezicht henentrekken, en de God Israëls zal uw achtertocht wezen." Wij zien dus, dat Gods heerschappij en zorg alomvattend zijn. Daar gedachten van stervelingen een goddelijken oorsprong en goddelijk gezag missen, hebben zij niet de macht iemand te schaden; het goddelijk Gemoed alleen bestuurt den mensch, en dit bestuur is altijd goed.

Tot de vijanden, die den mensch zouden verhinderen met wezenlijke waardigheid op te treden, behooren ijdelheid, hoogmoed, zich beleedigd gevoelen en vrees voor critiek. Naarmate wij leeren onze aanspraken te doen gelden op de volkomenheid van ons zijn als Gods geestelijke gelijkenis en God alleen leeren kennen als de bron van alle goed, zullen wij ons niet langer afhankelijk gevoelen van de goedkeuring van anderen, of vergelijkingen maken tusschen ons zelven en anderen. De wrijving van het sterfelijk gemoed kan niemand in de war brengen, die volhardend er naar streeft de hoogere inzichten over God en den mensch te verwezenlijken, die hem door de studie van Christian Science geopenbaard worden. In plaats van bang te zijn voor critiek, zal zijn streven er op gericht zijn, die niet te verdienen.

Het is duidelijk, dat wat iemand tot slaaf maakt, hem eveneens omlaag trekt en zijn wezenlijke waardigheid aantast; daarom staan de verkeerde begeerten naar sterken drank en tabak hieraan waarlijk in den weg. Een jonge man vroeg eens in een brief aan iemand, die Christian Science reeds langer had bestudeerd en op wiens vriendschap hij prijs stelde, hoe een matig gebruik van sterken drank en tabak, wanneer hij in gezelschap was, zijn geestelijken groei zeer ernstig kon belemmeren. In zijn antwoord stelde zijn vriend hem de volgende vraag: „Als iemand in een wedloop moest uitkomen, zou hij dan bij het begin zijn zakken vullen met kiezelsteentjes?" De steentjes zouden misschien niet zoo zwaar zijn, dat zij hem verhinderen zouden te loopen, maar natuurlijk zou hij niet met zooveel gemak, vrijheid en snelheid vooruitkomen, als hij zonder den eigenopgelegden last had kunnen doen. Indien iemand bezig is geestelijke eigenschappen te weerspiegelen, behoeft hij zijn welslagen en geluk niet te zoeken door aan omlaag trekkende, stoffelijke neigingen toe te geven.

In iedere phase van het menschelijk leven zal de moedige poging, om het valsche en waardelooze te verwerpen en de hand te leggen op de geestelijke en blijvende waarden, ons in staat stellen te gaan inzien, „dat beproevingen ons opheffen tot die waardigheid van Ziel, welke ons schraagt en ze ten slotte overwint; en dat de vuurproef loutert, terwijl zij kastijdt," zooals Mrs. Eddy geschreven heeft op blz. 126 van *Miscellaneous Writings*. De mensch, die zijn ware zelfheid ontwaart, kan iederen dag zijn weg gaan niet alleen zonder vrees, maar met waardigheid, heerschappij, vrijheid en vreugde.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Queen Victoria's John Brown

IT IS the very triviality of the innumerable references to Brown which precisely defines his services to the Queen. He accompanied her everywhere (indeed she stated as a sort of stage-direction that Brown must always be assumed as being on the box of her carriage, unless she definitely said that he was not) and he walked by her pony when she rode and by her side when she was on foot. . . . She walked with him through her Palace at Holyrood, and he was much interested in Queen Mary's room; afterward she sat under a hawthorne tree and read the poems of the Ettrick Shepherd from the volume which Brown had given her. On the anniversary of the Prince Consort's birthday when she made presents to all her upper servants, she gave Brown his present with the rest of them. "The tears," she wrote, "came into his eyes and he said 'It is too much.' God knows it is not for one so devoted and faithful." On some other commemorative occasion, Brown gave her a pair of shell-shaped salt-cellars which on Sunday always stood close to her on the luncheon-table. . . . The very fact that he was not in the least afraid of the Queen pleased her, for formidable people invariably dislike the timidity they inspire in others. She appreciated in him the independence of the Highland character which the Prince Consort had so much admired, and she allowed him to treat her with a brusqueness which she would not have permitted from anybody else. He told her to put on her cloak or to sit on a rug, or to make up her mind which way she wanted to drive. At Glassault Shiel she asked for a table at which to sketch: one was too low, another too high, and it looked as if she would never make her sketch at all till Brown told her she must make shift with one of them for they couldn't make a new table for her now. . . .

Such in outline is the faithful picture of the part which Brown played in the Queen's domestic life as presented by her in the extracts from her *Journal* which she herself subsequently published. . . . Below his bad manners and ill-bred airs of importance, which undoubtedly caused much annoyance to the home circle, she saw and rightly valued his genuine devotion to herself. — From "Queen Victoria's Daughters," by E. F. BENSON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

One of the Views of the World

OUT on the terrace we all gave a gasp of pleasure. The view was superb; in fact, the longer I lived with it the more I came to feel that it was one of the views of the world. Just beneath us, three floors down, was a small park filled with handsome palm trees, a promenade along the edge of the water, a stone wall against which the water splashed gently, the bay a mile wide, and far off, across the expanse of water, the walled town of St. Malo—at that moment a fantastic, unreal spot golden in the rising sun. It had everything to make it theatrical—medieval walls, handsome ramparts, rows of Louis XIV houses built by Vauban, a cathedral with a tower so delicate that it looks like lace, all rising from a rocky shore that juts out into the open sea. It is a perfect setting for pirates and corsairs and all sorts of adventurers. As I looked at it that morning a competent little steamer was coming in—the weekly boat from Southampton—and making directly for the lock that would lift it to the level of the inner basin; several brigantines with unfurled sails—those brave sailors that go to Newfoundland once a year and come back laden with cod fish—were riding calmly near a dock; a small ferry plying between Dinard and St. Malo was bouncing gaily across the rippling bay; and the distant boom of bells floated pleasantly across the water. That afternoon the view had changed completely. Instead of the vast stretch of water, there were acres and acres of sand left exposed by the tide which had fallen forty feet and gone miles out to sea. Twice each day the whole aspect of the scene changed. It was like looking at an entirely different world.—From "Living Abroad," by NORVAL RICHARDSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1939

Recovery and Welfare Rolls: Quincy Symbolizes a National Phenomenon

All pictures by Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer

Where Relief Costs Keep Pace With Business

Here is the story of Quincy—or any other American city. The busy shipyards shown in the upper left background and the stores in the background spell business prosperity. In the upper center is the bridge over the Fore River between Quincy and Weymouth. Mayor Thomas S. Burgin is shown in the inset at the lower left, while William M. Edmonston, Executive Secretary of the Quincy Taxpayers Association, is at the upper right. Below is the steamship Panama of the Panama Mail Line being fitted out at the Fore River shipyards.

Fine Arts Museum Reports

Subscriptions to the Museum of Fine Arts for the year 1938 amounted to $36,566 as against $41,062 in 1937, according to the annual report of the Director, G. H. Edgell, issued today. Consultation with heads of other museums, the Director added, produced the information that their subscriptions had fallen off as well and "the phenomenon would therefore seem to be a sign of the times rather than a slackening of interest on the part of friends."

Attendance at the Museum rose from 405,521 in 1937 to 416,943 last year.

The Director reported that during the year the Museum continued its joint enterprise with the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago for excavation at Persepolis in Iran and that excavations under Dr. G. A. Reisner are going forward at Giza. In this connection Mr. Edgell commended highly the work of the distinguished Egyptologist and added "it is amusing but perhaps significant to note that he is a pillar of the Rotary Club of Cairo."

In the bequests to the Museum, the Director called attention to a $235,000 item under the bequest of Robert J. Edwards, for the purchase of paintings; and $115,500 unrestricted and $57,750, for paintings, under the bequest of Emily L. Ainsley.

Among notable gifts is listed a superb collection of textiles in 363 items, given by Philip Lehman of New York, in memory of his wife, who collected them over a period of many years. These consist chiefly of garments and range in date from the 15th to the 18th century. Other gifts, cited by Mr. Edgell, include early lithographs and 1,650 French prints from W. G. Russell Allen and Paul J. Sachs, and a Church of St. Cecelia in Cologne by Berckheyde.

Other acquisitions of note, listed in departmental reports, itemize an Attic lekythos or oil-jug of late 5th century Greece; an amber statuette of Ashur-nasir-pal II, dating from the 9th century B. C.; a nearly life-size sandstone figure of King Merenptah; the drawing of a Castle with a Moat and a Bridge by Pieter Breugel the Elder, and the portrait by Rubens of his first wife, Isabella Brant.

Churches Appeal For Fund Support

Churches of all kinds, all over Greater Boston, will join tomorrow in a "Community Sunday" appeal to their congregations to support the 1939 Community Fund campaign which on Monday opens its drive to raise $4,645,000 for the support of 114 agencies and federations serving the City and its suburbs.

Charles Francis Adams, President of the Community Federation, will speak during the morning service at Arlington Street Church, and Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman of the Community Fund will make an appeal for its support at St. Paul's Cathedral during the morning service. At Tremont Temple, in the course of the morning service regular broadcast over Station WAAB, the Rev. C. Gordon Brownville will give a similar amessage.

At Trinity Church Robert Cutler, Chairman of the Public Employees' Division of the Fund, will speak on its behalf, and in the Old South Church the Rev. James H. Perkins will conduct a special "Community Sunday" service which will be broadcast over station WEEI.

Similar appeals will be made to members of other Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Unitarian, Universalist, Jewish, and other congregations.

Airport Operators Invited to Parley

To all Massachusetts airport operators, aviation company officials, and chambers of commerce went invitations yesterday from the Massachusetts Aeronautical Advisory Board to attend a public hearing on Friday, Jan. 27, at 10:30 a. m., in the auditorium of the Public Works Building, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, to hear views of all persons interested in aviation in this State.

The Aviation Board announced that it wished to discuss development of aviation together with plans for improvements and also to arrange a tentative schedule for further flying facilities in Massachusetts.

Department Merger

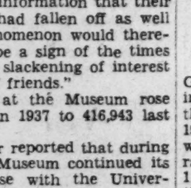
Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has asked James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, for a report on the possibility of merging activities of the State Division of the Necessaries of Life with those of Labor and Industries. The consolidation would result in an economy as there would be no need to appoint a successor to the late Director, Richard Olney.

Governor Pens Budget

Gov. Levett Saltonstall expects to have his budget message, the first biennial budget message in the history of the State, completed by Monday and ready for submission to the Legislature Wednesday. Whether he intends to deliver it in person, however, was not made known.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy and threatening tonight and Sunday with rising temperature and light snow or rain; much colder Sunday night and Monday; moderate variable winds, becoming southerly and increasing Sunday.

All New England: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, followed by light rain or snow; warmer Sunday; much colder Sunday night and Monday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, becoming moderate southerly tonight, fresh to strong Sunday; overcast weather tonight and Sunday; light rain or snow Sunday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	17	Minneapolis	30	28
Bermuda	56	50	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	32	26	New York	28	22
Denver	34	26	Norfolk	38	36
Helena	16	14	Philadelphia	26	22
Kansas City	50	46	St. Louis	42	38
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	46	44	Washington	30	28

A—7:30 a. m. Jan. 21.
B—Minimum Jan. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 12:16 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Sunday 12:20 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Monday, 12:46 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:12 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:13 p. m. Sunday.

Rhode Island Bill Bars Women From Working at Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21—A bill prohibiting night work for women in manufacturing establishments between the hours of midnight and 6 a. m., which, while not an administrative measure, has promise of considerable Republican support, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mrs. Marion Yatmas, Providence Republican.

Women who work for public utilities would be exempted from the provisions of the act.

However, women who might have welcomed such a law a few years ago are expected to be its major opponents. This is said to be especially true of those employed in the textile industry.

Recent dropping of women from the WPA rolls to the jurisdiction of State relief agencies from which they receive far less compensation has caused an increased demand by women for night work, it is reported.

At the last session of the Legislature, a similar measure was introduced by Representative John J. Wrenn, Providence Democrat, and was passed by the House by a vote of 81 to 7, but it died in committee in the Senate on the final night of the session.

Skis Losing Out to Skates; Frolic Postponed Until Snow

Wear and tear on skis will be negligible this week end, but skaters will again be able to enjoy some of the best ice of the season. Snow promised by the Weather man has not been delivered and as a result, hereabouts, the Mt. Hood winter carnival at Melrose has been postponed and likewise the Massachusetts downhill championships at Adams, sponsored by the Thunderbolt Ski Club.

The Massachusetts junior and sub-junior downhill championship ski meet, to have been run on Mt. Wachusett tomorrow, has been cancelled by the Worcester Ski Club because of insufficient snow.

The Boston & Maine is going to help the winter sports enthusiasts hunt for snow. It will send out a "Snow (?) Hunt Train" to the Eastern Slope Region and through Crawford Notch to Fabyan, N. H., leaving North Station at 8 a. m., tomorrow.

"Sunday after Sunday," moaned H. F. McCarthy, Passenger Traffic Manager, "we have been sitting around waiting for the Weather Man to produce snow in large quantities, until we decided finally to turn Greater Boston skiers loose in the North Country and let them discover for themselves where the white treasure is hidden."

Fresh snow is needed to provide a powdery surface to the ice-based slopes and trails to the North. Out of 29 snow report stations at the best centers, five reported no skiing; 17, poor; 6, fair; and only at Mt. Mansfield, at Stowe, Vt., "good." Even the Laurentians and Lac Beauport reported "poor."

In Maine, conditions for ice-skating and ice-boating were reported the best in years in several places. Ice-boat races, skating carnivals, and racing on the Piscataquis River at Dover-Foxcroft are scheduled for the week end.

Events today will be found on page 11.

Baxter Gives Maine 12,000 More Acres

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—Former Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Portland, Maine, recently gave the State of Maine 12,000 acres of wild forest land in the Mt. Katahdin region to be added to the Baxter State Park.

In a communication to Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and the Maine Legislature, Mr. Baxter requested them to "approve and accept this gift and conveyance to the State as trustee in trust for the people of Maine."

The Legislature in 1933 accepted Mr. Baxter's first gift of 6,000 acres of land which was subsequently named the Baxter State Park.

Business Gains—But So Does Relief

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 21—It would be hard to find a more prosperous American municipality than this bustling city on the historic Massachusetts South Shore. The Navy is having some of its most costly new ships built here, the town is improving its deep water facilities, and has already attracted a $1,000,000 Ivory soap plant, the department stores are thronged, the tax rate has been reduced a little bit each year for the past three, so the depression, recession, deflation, reflation, or what-have-you is pretty much in the limbo in this old home town of the Adamses.

Yet, despite all this good business, the relief bill keeps mounting month by month.

It is a strange phenomena. It has some observers wondering whether Quincy is giving a preview of what the nation as a whole may have vividly impressed upon it some day, namely, that no matter how much business improves the nation and its communities will still be faced with a welfare situation vastly different from what it was that bleak day in the Fall of 1929 when the stock ticker sounded out its discouraging message.

Relief Philosophy Changes

The whole philosophy of relief in the United States has altered, and Quincy—if it is taken as a sort of American "Middletown"—illustrates the point.

Of course, not every city of Quincy's 80,000 population has such an interesting chief industry as Quincy's Fore River Shipyard, a division of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Just now, Fore River is a mighty busy place. They are finishing up two Panama Mail Line combination passenger and freight ships and will launch a third this spring. These are big ships, the first absolutely fireproof vessels yet constructed; they are costing $3,000,000 apiece.

Then, in addition, the keel has just been laid for the first of four fine big American Export Lines ships for use in the Mediterranean service. Total cost: $10,000,000.

Besides these privately owned vessels, Fore River has two Naval destroyers abuilding, an Airplane Carrier to be launched in April, and designs under way for a $50,000,000 battleship.

Employment Gains

To Quincy, all this adds up to a promise for employment of upwards of 6,000 men for the next three or four years to come. This means a payroll of about $36,000 a day, most of it to be spent in Quincy.

Then there is the Town River development. Town River is mostly a tidal inlet, winding near the shore, ending almost within a stone's throw of the business center. At high tide lumber and coal ships of not very deep draw can navigate it, but it is not of sufficient mean or low water depth to encourage port development.

For years the Chamber of Commerce, and others, have dreamed of a day when they could deepen Town River and have a real port. The Federal Government furnished the day, and already those roseate dreams of the past appear to be coming true, for the Procter and Gamble Company of Ivorydale, Ohio, has purchased a plot near the outlet of Town River and have projected a large soap plant. Quincy is out after other industries now to add to its Couch telephone, its Pneumatic Scale, and other thriving factories.

Retail Stores Busy

Quincy's retailers are happy. People come from miles around to shop in Quincy because—quite aside from good merchandise at reasonable prices—they can enjoy that rare privilege of easily finding a place to park.

Instead of a narrow alley in the rear of the stores, there is, on one side of Hancock street—the main shopping artery—an enormous free parking lot. Shoppers drive in, leave their cars, and walk to big serve yourself food markets on one side of the lot, or into attractive, special rear entrances of the Hancock street stores on the other.

Well, there is a glimpse of Quincy's prosperity today. In general appearance, the business section at least looks more like a western town than a New England one, for although Quincy was among the first New World towns settled, it didn't become a city until 50 years ago and most of the business buildings have come in fairly recent years.

Interest in Government

Quincy's citizens have a lively sense of responsibility toward their government. Last fall they participated in quite a campaign to bring the City Manager form of government to Quincy, a City Manager chosen by a City Council elected by Proportional Representation. This is the famous Cincinnati form of government, hailed as such an advance by governmental experts around the country.

It didn't go over in Quincy and folks say it was largely because the voters didn't want to offend their popular Mayor, Thomas S. Burgin.

He greets you pleasantly in an office that has modernistic decor and Colonial furniture. Perhaps this modern setting for olden furnishings is symbolic of the town.

Mayor Burgin sits behind his wide mahongany table and discloses intimate knowledge of city affairs by ratting off a barrage of figures without reference to notes or books. As usual with American "Middletowns" Quincy's big problem is relief.

Relief Costs Compared

In 1929 Quincy spent a total of $112,746 for relief.

By 1936 it had jumped to $560,354.

In 1937 it was: $678,965.

By 1938, Federal spending at last checked the Quincy outgo, levelling off at $602,000.

Now, of course, these figures are for gross amounts, uncomplicated by separating actual payments from administrative costs.

But to understand where the money goes, and to get an idea of the new philosophy of relief it is necessary to divide these sums into the three major divisions of relief in Quincy.

Three Kinds of Relief

First comes so called Outside Aid, the help given those men and women not supported by the WPA, and those whose WPA pay does not insure subsistence at the minimum Quincy standards.

Then comes Aid to Dependent Children, help given to widowed mothers so they can keep their families together and not put their children in institutions.

Third is Old Age Assistance. Herein is the nub of the relief situation.

For example: While Outside Aid was increasing from $239,011 in 1936 to $263,397 in 1938, Old Age Assistance fairly soared from $172,893 in 1936 to $323,873 in 1938. This requires some explanation.

The reason for this jump lies largely in the fact that Massachusetts lowered the age at which such assistance is given from 70 years to 65. This step, it can be seen, nearly doubled the load. The impact might easily have crushed less financially stable cities than Quincy, so a complicated cushion was applied.

Complicated System

This provides for reimbursements to the city by the Commonwealth and the Federal Government for a portion of this expenditure. However, the city must appropriate the money and spend it, then be reimbursed later. In addition, the State assesses all its deficiencies against the cities and towns, so in the long run the city pays the State far more than it receives.

Even this explanation errs, if at all, on the side of oversimplification, so it is no wonder that the relief picture takes on some of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Legislative Trio Turns Lobby For East Boston Road

A million-dollar highway for the residents of East Boston is the goal set by the Tarbi brothers for 1939. And who are the Tarbi brothers? They are the three little messengers that go scurrying about the State House, running copy for reporters and errands for the legislators.

Besides the Capitol Messenger Service, which is made up and run by the three brothers, known as "Charley," "Frank," and "Salvy," the boys have an orchestra and a weekly paper in East Boston. It is with this last enterprise that they hope to improve the vehicular ways of their "home town."

The editors, "Charley" and "Salvy" are sponsoring a petition in behalf of their neighbors calling for an expenditure of $750,000 by the State Public Works Department for highway construction in East Boston. "Frank," it is expected, will be legislative agent.

Fuel Truck Strike Ends in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 21 (AP)—Seventy-five fuel truck drivers were ordered back to work today as five dealers signed agreements with the Chauffeurs, Teamsters, and Helpers Union of the A. F. of L. after a two-day strike.

New conferences were scheduled with the remaining 14 firms whose drivers were among 200 who walked out Thursday. Eugene J. McCarthy, Business Agent, said they sought better working conditions and a closed shop.

With an agent of the State Conciliation Board attempting to mediate the dispute, a dealers' spokesman reiterated his claim that the walkout violated an agreement to maintain a status quo until dealers in New York returned.

Despite the strike, dealers announced they were ready to deliver fuel. Union leaders gave assurance, meanwhile, that emergency business would not be affected.

American League Schedule Opens Again April 17

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The eight American League clubs start their 24-week struggle for baseball gold and glory on April 17 and 18, it was revealed today with release of the official 1939 schedule. The card, as it has for a number of years, includes 154 games for each team. The race closes Oct. 1, which means that the World Series will probably get under way on Wednesday, Oct. 4, in the home park of the American League titleholders.

The Yankees, defending the championship they have won three times running, open at Griffith Stadium, Washington, on April 17, with the President of the United States throwing out the first ball and thereby making the start official. The remaining six teams inaugurate the campaign the following afternoon.

The April 18 schedule finds Boston at New York, Washington at Philadelphia, Cleveland at St. Louis, and Chicago at Detroit. Each outfit is favored with 12 Saturdays and 12 Sunday dates.

The American League continues the recent practice of holding each series to two or three games, except in the late season, when doubleheaders are manufactured by postponements. The annual all-star game is boked for July 11, at Yankee Stadium, as part of New York State's World's Fair celebration.

Official American League Schedule, 1939

Heavy black figures denote Saturdays and Sundays. Holidays in [brackets]

	At Chicago	At St. Louis	At Detroit	At Cleveland	At Washington	At Philadelphia	At New York	At Boston	Abroad
Chicago		Apr. 29, 30, May 1 July 3, [4], [4] Sept. 6, 7 Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1	Apr. 18, 19, 20 June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 8, 9, 10 Sept. 9, 10	Apr. 24, 25, 26 May 26, 27, 28 Aug. 11, 12, 13 Sept. [4], [4]	May 21, 22, 23 June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 12, 13	May 24, 25 June 17, 18, 19 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 14, 15, 16	May 19, 20 June 20, 21, 22 July 28, 29, 30 Sept. 19, 20, 21	May 16, 17, 18 June 23, 24, 25 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 17, 18	July 4th at St. Louis Labor Day at Cleveland
St. Louis	April 21, 22, 23 June 27, 28, 29 Aug. 14, 15 Sept. 23, 24, 25		Apr. 24, 25, 26 May 27, 28, 29 Aug. 11, 12, 13 Sept. [4], [4]	Apr. 27, 28 May [30], [30] June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 8, 9 Sept. 2, 3	May 24, 25 June 17, 18, 19 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 14, 15, 16	May 21, 22, 23 June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 12, 13	May 16, 17, 18 June 23, 24, 25 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 17, 18	May 19, 20 June 20, 21, 22 July 28, 29, 30 Sept. 19, 20, 21	Decoration Day at Clev. Labor Day at Detroit
Detroit	Apr. 27, 28 May [30], [30] July 8, 9 Aug. 16, 17, 18 Sept. 2, 3	May 12, 13, 14 July 5, 6, 7 Aug. 19, 20, 21 Sept. 26, 27		Apr. 21, 22, 23 June 26, 27, 28 Sept. 6, 7 Sept. 22, 23, 24	May 16, 17, 18 June 23, 24, 25 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 17, 18	May 19, 20 June 20, 21, 22 July 28, 29, 30 Sept. 19, 20,21	May 24, 25 June 17, 18, 19 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 14, 15, 16	May 21, 22, 23 June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 12, 13	Decoration Day at Chi.
Cleveland	May 12, 13, 14 July 5, 6, 7 Aug. 19, 20, 21 Sept. 26, 27	April 18, 19, 20 July 8, 9 Aug. 16, 17, 18 Sept. 8, 9, 10	Apr. 29, 30, May 1 July 3 [4], [4] Aug. 14, 15 Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1		May 19, 20 June 20, 21, 22 July 28, 29, 30 Sept. 19, 20, 21	May 16, 17, 18 June 23, 24, 25 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 17, 18	May 21, 22, 23 June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 12, 13	May 24, 25 June [17], [17], 18 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 14, 15, 16	June 17th at Boston July 4th at Detroit
Washington	May 4, 5, 6 June 1, 2, 3 July 16, 16, 17 Aug. 30, 31	May 2, 3 June 4, 5, 6 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 10, 11 June 10, 11, 12 July 18, 19, 20 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 7, 8, 9 June 7, 8, 9 July 21, 22, 23 Aug. 22, 23		Apr. 18, 19, 20 July 7, 8, 9 Sept. 6, 7, 8 Sept. 30, Oct. 1	Apr. 29, 30 July [4], [4], 5 Aug. 15, 16, 17 Sept. 9, 10, 11	Apr. 24, 25, 26 May 26, 27, 28 Aug. 11, 12, 13 Sept. [4], [4]	July 4th at New York Labor Day at Boston
Philadelphia	May 2, 3 June 4, 5, 6 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 4, 5, 6 June 1, 2, 3 July 16, 16, 17 Aug. 30, 31	May 7, 8, 9 June 7, 8, 9 July 21, 22, 23 Aug. 22, 23	May 10, 11 June 10, 11, 12 July 18, 19, 20 Aug. 24, 25, 26	April 27, 28 May 29, [30], [30] July 1, 2 Sept. 2, 3 Sept. 26, 27		Apr. 24, 25, 26 May 26, 27, 28 Aug. 18, 19, 20 Sept. 28, 29	Apr. 21, 22, 23 June 29, 30 Aug. 8, 9, 10 Sept. 22, 23, 24	Decoration Day at Washington
New York	May 7, 8, 9 June 7, 8, 9 July 21, 22, 23 Aug. 22, 23	May 10, 11 June 10, 11, 12 July 18, 19, 20 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 2, 3 June 4, 5, 6 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 4, 5, 6 June 1, 2, 3 July 16, 17 Aug. 30, 31, Sep. 1	April 17 April 21, 22, 23 June 29, 30 Aug. 8, 9, 10 Sept. 23, 24	May 13, 14, 15 June 26, 27, 28 Aug. 11, 12, 13 Sept. [4], [4]		Apr. 27, 28 May 29, [30], [30] July 1, 2 Sept. 2, 3 Sept. 26, 27	Decoration Day at Bos. Labor Day at Philadelphia
Boston	May 10, 11 June 10, 11, 12 July 18, 19, 20 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 7, 8, 9 June 7, 8, 9 July 21, 22, 23 Aug. 22, 23	May 4, 5, 6 June 1, 2, 3 July 16, 17 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1	May 2, 3 June 4, 5, 6 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 13, 14, 15 June 26, 27, 28 Aug. 18, 19, 20 Sept. 28, 29	Apr. 29, 30 July [4], [4], 5 Aug. 15, 16, 17 Sept. 9, 10, 11	Apr. 18, 19, 20 July 7, 8, 9 Sept. 6, 7, 8 Sept. 30, Oct. 1		July 4th at Phila.
At Home	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day June 17 Labor Day	All Star Game at New York, Tues., July 11, 1939

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

An Important Meeting

The call is out for the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. It will be held in New York City, Feb. 4, and it promises to be a very interesting affair. Questions of constitutional changes, Davis Cup changes, sanctioning of tournaments, and consideration of the agenda for the annual meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation meeting at Paris are among the important matters to be disposed of.

Wide World
Walter L. Pate

This will be the 58th annual meeting of the Association. Few indeed are the organizations which have governed sports in this country that can look back with more satisfaction than can this one. It has not only played a prominent part in the development of this great game during more than half a century, but it has also stood for the highest ideals of sportsmanship.

An International Change

Perhaps the most important question to be considered from an international point of view results from the political changes which have been going on in Europe. It has been a rule that a player having once represented a country shall represent no other.

It is now proposed, however, that if a country is divided into two or more or is absorbed by another country, such a player shall be deemed not to have represented any country. Adoption of this rule will permit players to represent their new countries in team competition between nations instead of, as now, being forever barred from such matches.

Davis Cup Questions

But from an American point of view, questions regarding the Davis Cup promise to furnish the most interesting reading. That they will cause much discussion is certain. One of them will be the naming of the club which will stage the challenge round in 1939.

Last year this honor was awarded the Germantown Cricket Club, but the committee in charge is recommending the Merion Cricket Club this year. The Germantown club is one of the leading members of the Association, and it is certain to put up quite a battle before giving up the match.

Claims have been made that the grass courts at Germantown were not in proper condition when last year's match was played, and that is said to be the reason for the change. But whether or not that is the case, we believe that these matches should be passed around among such clubs as are able to handle them. It certainly adds to the general interest to have important matches in any sport played in different localities, and we hope that this practice will prevail more in the future than in the past.

New Team and Manager

And while no definite action is expected to be taken at this meeting regarding the selection of the 1939 U. S. Davis Cup team and manager, there will be considerable talk regarding both.

If Walter L. Pate sticks to his announcement that he will not serve this year as captain and manager, it will mean a big loss, as his place will be hard to fill. No doubt plenty of pressure will be put on him by the officers and delegates at the meeting to reconsider his decision.

And there will be plenty of talk regarding what players will be asked to try for the team. Bobby Riggs is just now the only one who is certain of a place. Gene Mako, Jack Tidball, Frankie Parker, Bitsy Grant, Joe Hunt, Frank Kovacs, Wilmer Allison, Elwood Cooke, and Sidney Wood will be among those discussed, and when the candidates are asked to assemble for practice next spring we shall be surprised if their names are not taken from the above list.

Sporting Around the Hub

No Hold-Outs for Bees

A few of the out-of-town big league magnates could take a lesson from Bob Quinn. The Bees' office chief rarely has been bothered with holdouts in the past, and this year is no exception. Two more players fell in line today. Rabbit Warstler, veteran shortstop, sent in his signed contract from North Canton, Ohio, and Rookie Outfielder Ralph Hodgin signaled acceptance of terms from down in Guilford College, North Carolina.

Hodgin at one time belonged to the Detroit Tigers, but Bob Coleman picked him up and took him to the Bees' farm at Evansville, Ind. The young outfielder batted .323 there last season. He hits left-handed and throws right.

The morning newspapers carried the story of Dick Errickson, promising young pitcher, signing a new Bee contract. He makes his home in Vineland, N. J.

The Red Sox, who open their home season at Fenway Park on April 21 against the Philadelphia Athletics, are the only club in the American League with three holiday dates. The locals have double-headers with the Yankees here Decoration Day (May 30), with Cleveland, Bunker Hill Day (June 17), and with Washington, Labor Day (Sept. 4).

The Olympics face off against Shawinigan Falls at 8:30 tonight on Arena ice, in the first of a two-game series. The second contest is scheduled for the Garden tomorrow evening.

Northeastern divided honors in Maine last night when its hockey team defeated Colby 4-1 and the basketball team trailed Maine, 51-49.

The gathering at the Brown Club of Boston listened to cheering news from Tuss McLaughry, football coach last night. Some 250 attended the most successful of such affairs in years.

The Junior Olympics surprised their followers last night when the former high school and preparatory boys edged Dartmouth's smooth hockey team, 6 to 5. In the other half of the doubleheader Brown beat Boston College, 4 to 3.

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SUNDAY, JAN. 22nd
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Conway, No. Conway, Intervale Bartlett, Crawford Notch and Fabyan, New Hampshire.
$3.00 Round Trip
DINING CAR SERVICE
There's snow in the North Country, but not enough to call this a Scenic Snow Cruise, so we're calling this "Snow (?) Hunt Train." Come on along and join in the Hunt.
SCHEDULE
Leave Boston, 8:00 a. m.
Lv. Reading . . 8:18 a. m.
Lv. Lawrence . 8:34 a. m.
Lv. Haverhill . 8:44 a. m.
Return
Lv. Fabyan, N. H. 5:15 p. m.
BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Maryland 34, North Carolina 32.
Loyola (Chicago) 37, Augustana 29.
Drake 35, Grinnell 27.
Kansas 40, Kansas State 38.
Southern Methodist 33, Rice 31.
Texas Aggies 24, Texas Christian 18.
Colorado 46, Utah State 18.
Brigham Young 40, Utah 32.
Wyoming 44, Denver 32.
California 45, Stanford 29.
Southern California 69, U. C. L. A. 36.
Oregon 38, Idaho 30.
Maine 51, Northeastern 49.

And Talking of . . . Golf

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

'De-Mechanization' Projects

LONDON—A word or so more today about the policy of Armaments Reduction. Initiated in golf by the United States of America a couple of years ago and to be followed soon by Britain if two-thirds of the members present at the Royal and Ancient Club's business meeting on May 3 vote in favor of the proposal that 14 clubs shall constitute the maximum bag-load with which a player may burden his caddy.

To about 95 per cent of British golfers and their caddies such a ruling from St. Andrews will be just one more of golf's voluminous laws that they never have occasion to think about. For it is only a few of the big shots who are accustomed to equipping themselves for the fray with more than 14 weapons.

Even so, the motion has its critics, who resent what they describe as an interference with the liberty of the individual. Apart from the question of kindness to caddies, the main argument in favor of "de-mechanizing" golf is that it imposes upon players a more uniform and searching test of skill. Some zealous reformers, indeed, have even talked of desiring to see the maximum number of clubs set at seven. Though to most people this seems to be going too far.

Modern Golf Ball

Mention of things that seem to be going too far—but not too often, in my case, anyway—brings us to the modern golf ball. Which is being criticized by the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews on the ground that it makes the game too easy. Some sort of restriction on "carry" is foreshadowed. But this again would seem to savor of legislation aimed to disadvantage a minority rather than to benefit a majority.

One suggestion put forward is that the ball should keep its present weight but should be made bigger, as it is in the United States. Another recommends that it should be made lighter as well as larger. While extremists have been known to urge, with every appearance of seriousness on their faces, the restoration of that primitive and brick-like implement, the gutty-ball.

It must be remembered, however, that the present lively ball produced by manufacturers has been evolved to meet the popular demand, to satisfy the biggest market—in other words, to please the rank and file of golfers, who undeniably tend to estimate the merits of a ball, quite understandably, by the distance they can hit it. They are not affected, personally, by the fact that Henry Cotton and players of like caliber can hit it too far. And they are not likely to take too kindly to the notion that, for this reason, their own satisfaction in a sense of power and achievement should be curtailed.

Subordination of Skill

It may be true that scientific considerations in the game suffer in these days by the subordination of skill to force in making the shot. But this does not alter the fact that for the mere club player one of the greatest pleasures of his round lies, not in its scientific implications, but in the hitting of a long ball from the tee. To assist him (or her) to obtain this pleasure, manufacturers have wound the elastic inside the golf ball tighter and tighter, made the cover thinner and thinner. They would be intensely gratified, I feel sure, if they could invent a ball that would travel 20 yards further without being ultra-responsive and therefore too difficult of control in the short game.

So it seems to boil down to the proposition that, in the view of the authorities, the average golfer demands something which is not really in his best interests as a golfer or in the best interests of golf as a game. Unfortunately some of us outside the first, second and third flights do not go sufficiently deeply into that matter, perhaps, to feel really altruistic about it.

Sports in Brief

Don Budge won fifth successive time in pro tennis duel with Ellsworth Vines at Buffalo, 8—6, 1—6, 6—4.

Atlantic Coast squash racquets gets under way at Atlantic City with Hunter Lott defending.

England scores 101 for one wicket at luncheon in third cricket test with South Africa.

Belgian team, Etoile du Nord, defeats U. S. hockey squad in Brussels, 6-5.

H. S. Vanderbilt and T. O. M Sopwith, rival America's Cup skippers, may race in 12-meter craft.

College Hockey

Northeastern 4, Colby 1.
Queen's 6, Montreal 3.

Gretchen Merrill And Vaughn Take Junior Skating

ST. PAUL, Jan. 21 (AP)—Robin Lee of St. Paul and Joan Tozzer of Boston tonight climax campaigns to retain their National Senior Men's and Women's Figure Skating Championships in the spectacular free skating which will top off the three-day national tournament here.

Lee, 19 years old, is seeking his fifth-straight title in the senior division, and will carry a commanding point total into the final phase of the competition, this made in school figure drill last Thursday.

Miss Tozzer also is a favorite to repeat in the senior women and is leading a field of five of the nation's standout women as a result of her performance in school figures Friday.

Ollie Haupt of St. Louis remains as Lee's chief competitor, while Miss Tozzer faces stiff competition from such skaters as Charlotte Walther and Audrey Peppe of New York, Polly Blodgett of Boston, and Margaret Jane Vaughn of Philadelphia.

Other championships to be determined today and tonight are in men's and ladies' novice, senior pairs, fours, and dance.

Titlists in both ladies' and men's junior singles were determined last night. Winner in the ladies' group was 13-year-old Gretchen Merrill of Boston, while Arthur R. Vaughn, Jr., of Philadelphia took the crown in the men's division. As a result of their victories, Vaughn, who is 14, and Miss Merrill will advance into the senior divisions in future national meets.

Betty Lee Bennett and John Kinney of Seattle put on a spectacular and graceful exhibition in last night's program to win the junior pairs championship. They finished ahead of Ruth English and L. D. Pitts of Chicago.

Indiana Youth Takes Shuffle Board Honors

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP)—Wilbert Custer, 19-year-old rug salesman from Indiana, Pa., won the National Men's Open Singles Shuffleboard Championship here yesterday, defeating Charles A. Kinsella of Washington D. C., 114-47, 105-16.

Mrs. Rosalinda Stubbs, St. Petersburg, formerly of Niagara Falls, N. Y., won the Women's Open Championship, defeating Annie Bennis, Old Lyme, Conn., 101-58, 111-93.

John Van Westenburg, Grand Rapids, Mich., won the National Men's Closed Titile for the fifth time, defeating N. H. Aldred, Tampa, Fla., 79-35, 80-45.

The Women's Closed Championship went to Mr. F. W. Bartlett, Quincy, Mass., who defeated Mrs. Stella Johnson, Clearwater, Fla., 80-52, 63-75, 82-34.

U. S. Tennis Stars To Visit Jamaica

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., No. 2 in 1938 national ranking, and Katharine Winthrop of Brookline, Mass., No. 10, will sail from New York next Wednesday for Kingston, Jamaica, where they will play in the Jamaica Tennis Championships.

They will be joined there by Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., No. 7 in men's ranking and one other player not yet selected. Also entered in the Kingston tournament are Charles Edgar Hare and C. M. Jones, two of England's more promising young stars.

College Swimming

Princeton 58, Cornell 17.
Yale 43, Columbia 33.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

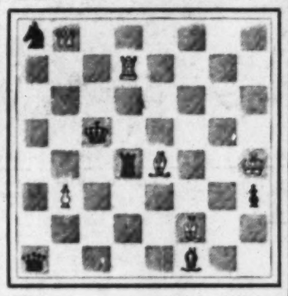
New York 9, Atlantic City 1.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
Jan. 21, 1939

Problem No. 2107
By Ben S. Wash

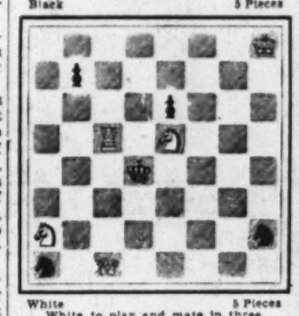
Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Second prize, Nashville American Tourney, 1887)

Problem No. 2108
By Ben S. Wash

Black 5 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(International Chess Magazine, March, 1886)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2105 B-K7
No. 2106 1. B-K1 K-Q5
2. Q-K6
1. K-B5
2. Kt-Q5ch
1. K-Q3
2. Kt-K5ch

End-Game No. 442. White wins: 1 BxPch, KxB; 2 P-K6ch, KxP; 3 QR-Kch, K-Q2; 4 R-B4, Resigns. If 1. . . . RxB; 2 P-K8 wins.

End-Game No. 443

Black 12 Pieces

White 13 Pieces
Black to play and win
(Correspondence game, 1937, U. S. S. R. V. Ragozin vs. V. Bosin)

Notes

The premier tournament at Hastings, played during the last week in December and the first in January, resulted in an unexpected victory by L. Szabo, a Budapest bank clerk, who won six and drew three, with no losses. Szabo has not played in many tournaments, but was a strong member of the Hungarian team at the Warsaw and Stockholm international team tournaments.

The former world's champion, Dr. Euwe, Amsterdam schoolteacher, was second with 6½-2½. His loss to his compatriot Landau, who shared third with 6-3, spoiled his winning chances.

Here are the other scores: Fine, 6-3; Klein, 4½-4½; Milner-Barry, 4½-4½; Golombek, 4-5; Thomas, 2½-6½; Tylor, 3-7; Sergeant, 1½-7½.

Fred Reinfeld's chess works occupy a considerable amount of shelf-room in any modern chess library. One of his recent efforts, in his LIMITED EDITIONS series, is "Keres' Best Games, Part II, 1937." It contains 53 games, with annotations from various sources. Keres, more than any other master who has suddenly sprung into prominence, has captured the interest of the chess public, and his games show great attacking and combinative powers. Many feel he will become world champion.

Reinfeld's collection is mimeographed, and may be purchased with a cloth cover for $1.75, or with a cardboard cover for $1.25. His address is 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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★ LAMPS
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Typical of the many values:
8-pc. Mahogany dining room, regularly $295 . . . $189
7-pc. Sheraton all-walnut bedroom, regularly $405 . $225
Chippendale mahogany sofa, regularly $220 . . . . $159.50
Chippendale wing chair, regularly $106 . . . . . $79.50
Queen Anne arm chair, regularly $125 . . . . . $84.50
Room-size Persian sarouks, regularly $285 . . . . $185
Printed linen draperies $7.75
Lenox-type pottery lamps $13.50
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Unity for Peace Seen as Result Of Lima Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

a drive for restoration of the Spanish Empire.

"Spaniards who live abroad will no longer be abondoned like outcasts," he quoted General Franco as saying, almost an echo of National Socialist claims regarding the German populations of other countries than Germany.

In describing Pan-American conferences which preceded the Lima meeting, Dr. Haring surveyed the change in relations between the United States and the Latin American countries that has come about as a result of the development of the United States' own policy from the Caribbean interventionism of Theodore Roosevelt to the "good neighborliness" of Franklin Roosevelt.

Crisis in Relations

He said the Santiago Conference of 1923 and the Havana meeting of 1928 required the playing of a "defensive game" by the United States, in view of feeling aroused in Latin America by United States fiscal, diplomatic, and military intervention, coupled with expanding investments. He said the critical nature of the Havana meeting led many observers to feel the "whole movement" for inter-American co-operation "might go on the rocks."

During the latter part of the Hoover Administration, however, the first seeds of the "good neighbor" policy were sown, the Professor declared. A remarkable change came over the Southern republics, as a result of which a new spirit of cordiality was evident at the Montevideo conference in 1933.

This was extended at the special meeting called at Buenos Aires in 1936 at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, he added. The solidarity achieved at this meeting exceeded that of any previous conference, and was ratified two years later at Lima.

What Mexico Is Doing

"The Mexican revolution is the most tremendous event on the American Continent in the last two decades," Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, authority on Latin-American affairs and delegate to the recent conference at Lima, Peru, told students at the closing session of a three-day Hispanic-American forum at Wellesley College today.

"Probably not since the founding of the democracy of the United States of America has anything more original been undertaken in the New World. Turning away from foreign dominance of a white, European, North American, capitalistic regime, the effort is being made to find a new, basic system that will follow the communal life of the original Mexican, retaining of the industrial civilization only enough of the regime to make life tenable in the modern world.

"The genius of the revolution is in the soil. It has developed not because of but in spite of its urban leaders.

"If it finally overcomes, it will be a victory not of urban politicians, industrialists or trade unionsts, but of those who love the soil and are determined to dominate all else in order to dominate it."

Radical Changes In Welfare Work In Somerville Urged

Study of the Somerville welfare system by a special citizens committee during the past six months has brought recommendations that the City clinic be abolished, an unpaid welfare board be established with a woman member and drastic changes in investigation and in coping with the increasing number of applicants.

The committee report disclosed Somerville has the fourth highest per capita cost of 22 neighboring cities and towns, with 7,833 dependents costing the city $1,051,856 during 1938. "The welfare department through co-operative spirit and adoption of proposed changes by the advisory committee could become a model one," the report stated.

Firemen and Police Get Drink Warning

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin has warned members of the Quincy Police and Fire Departments that any evidence of drunkenness would result in nine months' suspension from duty.

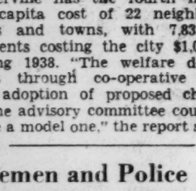
He explained that a firm stand was necessary due to recent cases of intoxication in these Departments and that in case of a second offense there would be a permanent discharge.

The notice was given by the chiefs of each Department. The Mayor specified the ruling would be effective while the men were "on duty" but then explained that members of both Departments should be always in reserve for any emergency.

Liquor Indictments Returned in Boston

Memories of prohibition days were revived at the Federal Building this week as the Federal Grand Jury returned 17 public indictments, most of them for liquor law violations.

One secret indictment was turned in to Federal District Judge Hugh G. McLellan. It is believed to concern an alleged oil stock swindle.



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Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"I Stand Accused," with Lyle Talbot. 2, 5:15, 8:10. Also "Hard to Get," featuring Dick Powell and Olivia de Havilland. 3:56, 6:50, 9:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie," with Arthur Lake and Gene Lockhart. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene. 3:55, 6:40, 9:45.

Exeter—
Maureen O'Sullivan and Lew Ayres in "Spring Madness." 2:05, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly. 3:25, 6:10, 9:05. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple and Joan Davis in "Just Around the Corner." "Youth Marches On." Also Will Fyfe and John Loder in "To the Victor."

Fenway and Paramount—
"Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:20, 5:10, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Off the Record," with Bobby Jordan. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parid and Jean Gablin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Vistas of Spain," 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Normandie—
Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." Also "Bad Man of Brimstone," with Wallace Beery and Virginia Bruce. Tomorrow: Mickey Rooney in "Hold That Kiss." Also "Double Wedding," with William Powell and Myrna Loy.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Exposed," featuring Glenda Farrell. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 4:05, 7:15, 10:25. Also "The Last Express," with Kent Taylor and Dorothea Kent. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25. Stage: Joe Morrison, Syvil Bowman, The Rutons, Helen Swanson & Co. and Belett & English Bros. 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

State and Orpheum—
Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady." Both theaters: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7:10, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy and Fay Wray. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Tremont—
Paul Muni and Luise Rainer in "The Good Earth." Also "Sinners in Paradise," with John Boles. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy and Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous." Also "Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett and Roland Young.

South Station Theater—
"Travelogues," "How to Play Hockey," "Submarine Circus," "Across the Continent by Air," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Test Pilot." Also "Stolen Heaven," with Gene Raymond. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Mickey Rooney in "Live, Love and Learn." Also "The Texans," featuring Joan Bennett and Randolph Scott.

Keith Memorial—
Holding over "Son of Frankenstein," starring Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "His Exciting Night," starring Charles Ruggles. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
Holding over "The Dawn Patrol," starring Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone, and David Niven. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Nancy Drew Detective," featuring Bonita Granville, John Litel and James Stephenson. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"Paris Honeymoon," featuring Bing Crosby. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Storm Over Bengal," with Patric Knowles and Rochelle Hudson. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

University—
"Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Arrest Bulldog Drummond," with John Howard. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell in "The Citadel." Also "Spring Madness," with Lew Ayres and Maureen O'Sullivan.

Trans-Lux—
"World Events in Pictures," "Passing Parade," "King Vulture," Fitzpatrick Traveltalk, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Say It in French," 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Bob Son of Battle," with Will Fyffe, John Loder, and Maragaret Lockwood. Also "Five of a Kind," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest Conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chelsea, in the Universalist Church, Cary and Clark Avenues, 3:30 p. m.

Symphony Hall—
Recital by Sergei Rachmaninoff, Russian pianist. 3:30.

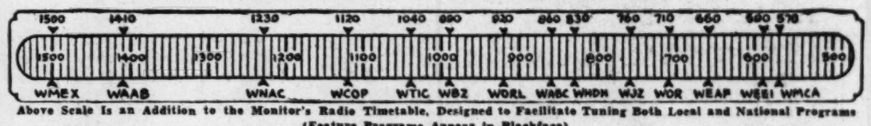
Museum of Fine Arts—
Concert of ancient music directed by Roy Lamson, Jr., Tapestry Gallery. 2:30.

N. H. University Boys To Study Under U. C. C.

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 21 (AP)—Three University of New Hampshire students were selected to enter the offices of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission for instruction in Public Administration through actual service in government.

Prof. Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, head of the New Hampshire Department of Political Science, said the agreement with the State calls for a five-month training period for the students, supplemented by five months of similar school work.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Library of Congress	Metropolitan Opera	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chamber Music Concert	Stamp program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Southwestern Stars";	Popular music	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45 Eddie Duchin's Or.	variety program	Hotel Men's Association	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 L. Noble's Orch.	Music; sports; news	Marimba Melodies	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	Variety Show; Neighbor	News Service	Earl Fox's Orchestra
7:15 interviews	"Message of Israel"	Boys; chorus; orch.	Markdown Parade	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	Vocal duet	20th Century Music	President's Birthday
8:00 Johnny Presents":	Talk from Brazil	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Jazz Nocturne"; vo-	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Male quartet	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	calists; orchestra	Geo. Hutchings' talk
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; Hedda	Fred Waring and His	Symphonic Strings with	Boston Olympics vs.
8:45 questions; answers	Hopper; serial drama	Pennsylvanians	Alfred Wallenstein	Shawinigan Falls
9:00 Phil Baker; An-	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	"Hawaii Calls"; native	hockey game
9:15 drews trio; orch.	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	Hawaiian music	Boston Olympics vs.
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Alfred M. Landon at	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Shawinigan Falls
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"	Kansas Press Dinner	Cowboy songs	hockey game
10:00 Your Hit Parade	NBC Symphony Or-	"Hall of Fun"; Gordon	"Impressions"; Willie	Boston Olympics vs.
10:15 Leo Reisman; Ray	chestra: Arturo Tosca-	Jenkins' Orchestra	Morris, soprano	Shawinigan Falls
10:30 Scott Quintet	nini, conductor	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	hockey game
10:45 "Opinions"	NBC Symphony Or-	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	chestra: Arturo Tosca-	News Service	Concert Orchestra	Dance music
11:15 Sports; music	nini, conductor	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Front Page Drama"
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Soliloquy"
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	"Soliloquy"

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Radio Carolers:	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	mixed chorus; speaker	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 "From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Quartet recital	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:15 Loft"; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	Quartet recital	nade"; recording	Religious service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	salon orch.; vocalist	nade"; recording	Concert orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	Time; Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30 Aubade for Strings	"Aloha Land"	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
10:45 Aubade for Strings	Studio program	Youth"; youth sing	tist Church service	Morning Hymns
11:00 Old South Church	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Network program
11:15 Old South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires"; male	St. Paul's service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 Old South Church	quartet	St. Paul's service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Radio Institute	Orchestra; Mischa Vio-	prano; organist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 "Male and Female"	lin, conductor; Viola	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 "Kennel Time"	Philo, soprano	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Boston St. Window	"Great Plays"; Fried-	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist	rich Schiller's "Mary	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Sylvia Salute to	Stuart"; Jane Cowl; B.	Leaders in Dance Time	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 World's Fair	Mantle, commentator	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Americans All—	"Magic Key"; Indian-	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Immigrants All"	apolis Symphony Or-	Fanny's"; variety	Bible"; talk; music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Community Fund;	chestra; Laurits Mel-	Barry McKinley, songs	Metropolitan Reporter	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 speaker; music	chior, tenor	"Fables in Verse"	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	Concert Band; cornet	"Sunday Drivers"; vo-	Drama and music	Community Fund
3:15 monic - Symphony	soloist	calists; orchestra	Drama and music	"Cottage Hawaiians"
3:30 Orchestra; John	"Festival of Music"; M.	Vivian Chiesa, soprano	"People's Rally"	"Songs of the Bayou"
3:45 Barbirolli, con-	Spitalny's Orchestra	"Chats About Dogs"	"People's Rally"	"Songs of the Bayou"
4:00 ducting; Nathan	"National Vespers"	Rangers' Serenade	Religious Hour	"Sunday Serenade"
4:15 Milstein, violinist;	"National Vespers"	Rangers' Serenade	Religious Hour	"Sunday Serenade"
4:30 Deems Taylor,	"Massachusetts on the	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	"Music for You"
4:45 commentator	March"; drama	tization	Religious Hour	"Music for You"
5:00 "At Twilight"	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Uncle Ezra"; comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 "Just Dogs"	ditions	skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 "Ben Bernie and	Travel talk	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads"	"Dog Heroes"; sketch	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Misty Mountain";	Religious Hour	"Four Stars Tonight"	"Musical Steelmakers";	Irish Minstrels
6:15 dramatization	Religious Hour	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	variety program	Gospel songs
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	Weather; Garden talk	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization
6:45 wood"	News Service	Variety songs	Johnny Green's Orch.	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform';	Popular Classics: tenor;	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Classical Album"
7:15 informal discussion	concert orchestra	vocalist; orchestra	"Markdown Parade"	"Classical Album"
7:30 Screen Guild Show:	"Sunday Night at Seth	Ted Weems' Orchestra	George Hamilton's Or.	"Cowboy Caravan"
7:45 drama; music	Parker's"	Ted Weems' Orchestra	George Hamilton's Or.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 'This Is New York':	Cleveland Symphony Or-	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	American Forum of the	Broadcast from Casa
8:15 Jack Pearl; Mor-	chestra, Rudolph Ring-	gen; Nelson Eddy; Dor-	Air"; Our National De-	Manana
8:30 ton Downey;	wall, conductor	othy Lamour; Claudette	fense"; Senators Pitt-	Roger Coleman, songs
8:45 Deems Taylor, m.c.	Cleveland Symphony Or.	Colbert, guest	man and Taft; others	Education speaker
9:00 Sunday Evening	Tyrone Power in "Sues	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final"
9:15 Hour: Symphony	Transit"; drama	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30 Orchestra; Helen	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Question Box"; Bob
9:45 Jepson, soprano	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Gillan conducting
10:00 Robert Benchley's	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Circle"; Ronald	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 Variety Program	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Coleman; Jose Iturbi;	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Carole Lombard; Cary	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:45 Barry Wood, songs	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Grant; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; Quiz	News; weather; music	News Service	"March of Dimes"; Ed-	"March of Dimes"; Ed-
11:15 Hugh Johnson; Ed-	"The Music You Want"	Weather reports	die Cantor; Jack Ben-	die Cantor; Jack Ben-
11:30 die Cantor; Bing	"The Music You Want"	Lee Shelly's Orchestra	ny; Tyrone Power; Ben	ny; Tyrone Power; Ben
11:45 Crosby; others	"The Music You Want"	Lee Shelly's Orchestra	Bernie; Deanna Durbin	Bernie; Deanna Durbin

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio Interview	"Musical Comedies"
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Theater Club"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; music; Noonday	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian string music	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Concert Miniatures"	Movie comment	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Silhouettes in Blue"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Sweet Music"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harriet Brent; organ	"Classical Album"
2:15 News Service	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Piano soloist	World Events
2:45 the Air	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Organ recital
3:00 Curtis Institute of	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Music Hour	tra Matinee Concert:	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30 Curtis Institute of	G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Pepper Young"	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 Music Hour	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:00 Studio Interview	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne and Dick, songs	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	'Musical Early Edition'	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 "New Voices"	'Alias Jimmy Valentine';	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	"Markdown Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor; va-	"Campus Chatter"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 riety program	"Science on the March"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang	Greater Boston Commu-	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 America"; drama	Buckaroos'	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	nity Fund Campaign:	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Gov. Saltonstall; Sen.	Breed Walker, news
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	symphony orchestra	Walsh; Mayor Tobin	Johannes Steele
9:00 Theater: George	"The Budd Show"; Whis-	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Listeners' Theater:	Studio speaker
9:15 and Florence Ar-	pering Choir; orch	tra; D. Thompson	"Requiem in A"	"Songs of the Past"
9:30 liss in "Cardinal	Service Award	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch	Amateur hour
9:45 Richelieu"	Two Westminster Choirs	Morton Downey	WOR Symphony Orch	Amateur hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.	Jan Masaryk: "Democ-	Amateur hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	racy at Crossroads"	Amateur hour
10:30 Columbia Workshop:	National Forum: Marri-	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Streamlined" version	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 dramatization	ner S. Eccles	Horace Heidt's Orch.	of Von Flotow's "Mar-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	tha"; Attilio Baggiore;	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sport commentator	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	concert orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Sport commentator	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Sport commentator	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"; music

Quincy Reports Increase in Both Trade and Relief

(Continued from Page 9)

aspects of a merry-go-round in the thoughts of most citizens.

To William M. Edmonston, Executive Secretary of the Quincy Taxpayers Association, however, it is plain that affairs have come to a serious point.

Bill is a Highland Scotsman who came to Quincy three decades ago, set up a shoe repair shop and prospered. He became so enthusiastic over the land of opportunities that he went to the Quincy City Council. He used to get up in meeting and roar for economy . . . a nice, mellow roar with a burr.

When a considerable section of the taxpayers became alarmed that the new philosophy of relief and public spending in general was mounting to a peak where workingmen were in danger of losing homes because they couldn't pay taxes, and assessments were likely to become a bar to prospective home builders, they called upon Bill to direct the taxpayers' organization. This is affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

Between Two Fires

The Mayor is rather between two fires. The relief people on the one hand keep demanding more, and the taxpayers, on the other, insist they must pay less. By close application to the job, the Mayor has been able to give way to some extent on both sides.

Everybody has been holding on, hoping business would spurt ahead one of these days and all the relief troubles would be over. But now business has come through with its part, and yet the relief bill mounts.

It no longer looks like a brief emergency. It looks like a long pull in a new direction . . . and that is Quincy's story for the rest of the nation.

Paper Workers Get Rise

WESTBROOK, Maine, Jan. 21 (AP)—The S. D. Warren Company has announced that 2,000 employees of the company's paper mills here and at Gardiner would receive a 5 per cent wage increase, retroactive to Jan. 8.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Jan. 23

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Jan. 23

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Shortwave Programs

Station W1XAL

For Monday, Jan. 23

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Natural Science; talk.
7:45 p. m.—Musical program.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio Course; Dr. C. Davis.

Symphony Review To Appear Monday

The review of yesterday's Boston Symphony concert, which would ordinarily appear in these columns on Saturday, will be printed on Monday in the Amusement Page instead.

Move to Purchase Land for Parking Taken in Quincy

The oldest issue, and probably the most discussed by the Quincy City Council, was brought to a climax today with appointment of a special committee to confer with owners of the extensive parking area adjoining the business area with plans to purchase it for public parking.

At the same time, a resolution was tendered to Mayor Thomas S. Burgin to halt further payments of rent to owners of the land in the parking space. Last year $2,300 was paid to two property owners for use of the land.

Despite threats from the Grossman interests, one of the owners, that $300 a month rent must be paid by the City or their area would be closed, half this amount has been accepted, "on account."

The committee will report to the council in March.

Hairdressers to Meet

Some 7,500 hairdressers are expected to attend a three-day meeting of the Massachusetts State Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association, starting Monday in Hotel Statler. It will be the group's fifth annual trade and style show.

Envelopes of 'Harmony' Find Plenty of Openers in Prison

You've heard how prisons attempt to get the idea of harmony across to their inmates, but you probably never knew that a great deal of harmony comes into prisons in envelopes—big envelopes, like you get bills in.

Harmony in an envelope? How? Well, this isn't exactly social harmony; it's a more common variety, known as musical harmony, taken as a correspondence course.

"Harmony is the favorite correspondence subject of our prisoner-students at Sing Sing and Auburn prisons in New York, Western Penitentiary at Bellefonte, Pa., and Norfolk and Charlestown prisons in Massachusetts," said James A. Moyer, director of the Bay State's University extension Courses which not only cover the local "institutions," but also seem more popular with "students" detained in neighboring states.

"They're among our best students," he admitted, "and we find they rarely drop out of a course, because they are not pressed."

However, Mr. Moyer would not be at all surprised if some of the "alumni" weren't harmonizing in concert quartets by this time. They are members of a 42,000 "class" of correspondence students in various parts of the world who annually take some 445 courses ranging in subject matter from "The History of Latin America" to "What Every Woman Operator Should Know About an Automobile to Avoid Repair Bills."

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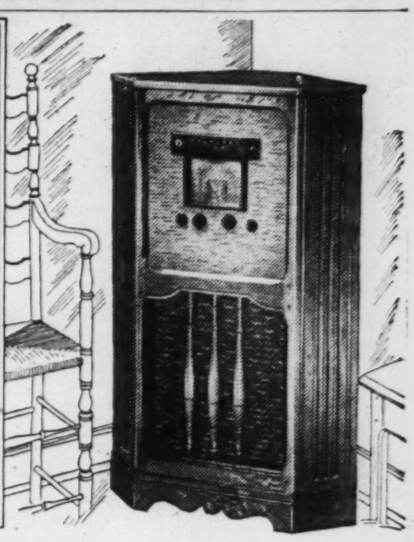

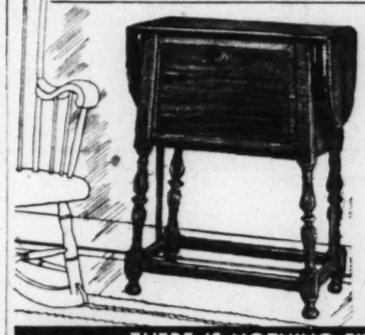

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These are no ordinary Persian Sarouks. In this unusual collection the predominating shades are beautiful rich mulberry tones. Masterpieces in coloring, design and craftsmanship, the kind of Persian Sarouks usually found at $295. Every rug is a rare find at this unusually low price.

9x12—Usual Price $295

$199

9x12 Persian Lillehan Rugs

Their radiant beauty of texture and richness of color will endear them to you. Beautiful rose and blue tones.

$179

Persian Herez, 9x12	$139.50
Persian Gorevans, 8x11	$129.50
Persian Gorevans, 8x10	$119.50
These are heavy, durable rugs in mellow reds, rust, blue, rose.	
Sarouks, 4x7	$69.50
Sarouks, 3½x5	$49.50
Sarouks, 2x4	$29.50
Sarouks, 2x3	$16.50
In beautiful mulberry, rose and blue colorings.	

Semi Antique Persians

Reds, rust, rose and blue

4x6½	$39.50	2½x4	$14.95
4x6½	$24.95		
3x5 and 3x6	$24.95	2x3	$12.95
Persian Runners 2½x8 to 9			$17.95

Substantial reductions from our own regular stock raise the total to $150,000 worth of beautiful rugs to choose from.

Because of Extremely low prices all sales are final.

Approximate Sizes Listed

ORIENTAL RUGS—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Investigate Jordan's Convenient Budget Payment Plan

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales 800,000
Previous day 739,690
1939 volume to date 14,957,620
1938 volume to date 16,679,391

Leading Stocks Off Fractions To Around 4 Points

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—With few exceptions leading stocks stepped down fractions to around 4 points in today's market.

While selling pressure was not particularly pronounced, the ticker tape jogged along at a fairly good gait on the extension of the declining trend. Recovery signs were scarce in the final hour.

Wall Street was cheered by statements of New Deal spokesmen indicating the Administration would seek greater harmony with business, but the somewhat cloudier foreign picture was thought to have been a buying handicap marketwise.

Principal share losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, American Telephone, American Smelting, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania and Texas Corporation.

Safeway Stores touched a new 1938-39 high when it disclosed profits of $4.02 a share last year against $2.62 the year before. Loew's moved up following dismissal yesterday of a minority stockholders' suit against the management.

Number of Cattle For Market Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reports the number of cattle on feed January 1 for market in 11 principal mid-western corn belt states was 7 per cent larger than on the same date a year ago.

This increase was said to have been partially offset by decreases in other feeding areas.

The corn belt state showing the largest increase was Kansas. The only State showing a decrease was Michigan.

The department said this year's increase in the corn belt, followed a 15 per cent increase last year. The number was said, however, to be below the volume of the large corn production years prior to the 1934 drought.

The estimated number of cattle on fed in 11 principal western states was 12 per cent smaller than a year earlier, with decreases incidated in nearly all states. The number on feed in Texas and Oklahoma was said to be below those of a year ago.

Chesapeake Corp. Dissolution Approved

BALTIMORE (AP)—Formal dissolution of the Chesapeake Corporation, intermediate holding company of the former Van Sweringen rail system, has been approved by stockholders.

Merrill C. Callaway, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, offered the resolution terminating the business of Chesapeake Corporation which was formed in 1927 to acquire control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Guaranty Trust is the largest stockholder in Chesapeake & Alleghany Corporation, the top holding company.

John Murphy, secretary, was ordered to file a dissolution certificate in Maryland.

Seventy-three per cent of the stockholders were represented at the meeting. The Alleghany Corporation owns approximately 71 per cent.

A corporation official indicated the sale of approximately 17,500 shares of common stock in Pere Marquette Railroad owned by the Chesapeake Corporation will be sold by bid but would probably be held until the market improves.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Resumed				
Kayser & Co (J)	40c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	
Trane Co	25c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Accumulated				
Am Hide & L pf	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 17	
Increased				
Emporium Capwell	30c	Jan. 31	Jan. 21	
Irregular				
Bonwit Teller	25c	Jan. 24	Jan. 20	
Do pf	60c	Jan. 24	Jan. 20	
Leh & W-B Coal	27½c	Jan. 19	Jan. 19	
Louisville & N RR	$1	Feb. 28	Jan. 30	
Final				
Barclays Bank,	A	*10%		
Do B		*14%		
Do C		*14%		
Special				
Emporium Capwell	30c	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	

*At the rate of 10% and 14% per annum.

Regular				
Am Hide & L pf	75c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 17	
Am Rad S S pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 17	
Am Re-Ins (NY)	40c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 17	
Bloch Bros Tob	37½c	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 25	
Boston Fund	7½c	Q Feb. 20	Jan. 31	
Bourjois, Inc, pf	$2.75			
	68¾c	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 1	
Consumers Pin Ltd	7½c	S Jan. 16	Dec. 31	
Continental Am Life In (Wilm., Del)	37½	Q Jan. 25	Jan. 17	
Continental Life Ins Co (Toronto,Ont)	$1.60	A Jan. 16	Jan. 14	
Gen Metals	25c	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Illum & Pow Sec	$1	Q Feb. 10	Jan. 31	
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Intl Harvester pf	$1.75	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Kansas City L Ins (Kans City Mo)	$8	S Jan. 16	Jan. 16	
Kings Co Trust	$20	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 25	
Loew's, Inc, pf	$1.62½	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 18	
Massachusetts Bonding and Insur	87½c	Q Feb. 6	Jan. 27	
Michigan Bkrs Ins	25c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 21	
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 3	
Do $8 nn-cm pr pf	25c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 3	
Monticelair (N J) Tr	20c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 23	
Natl Oats	25c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 18	
Natl Pow & Lt	25c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 18	
Northn Ill Fin	25c	Q Mar. 1	Jan. 31	
Do $1.50 conv pf	37½c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 16	
Pac G&E 6% pf	37½c	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Philippine Long Dist Telephone	43¾c	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Plainfield Tr (NJ)	42c	Jan. 31	Jan. 23	
St Paul F & M Ins	$2	Q Jan. 27	Jan. 18	
Scranton Lack Trust (Scranton, Pa)	75c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 18	
Sedalia W 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 15	Jan. 1	
South Carolina Power 6 1st pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 18	
Sterling Products	95c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Thatcher Mfg pf	90c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Union N B of Youngstown (Ohio)	$1.25	Q June 1	June 15	
Do	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Do	$1.25	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
U S Fire Insurance	50c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 21	
Universal Insur	50c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 21	
US Pipe&Fdry	50c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Do	50c	Q Mar. 20	Feb. 28	
Do	50c	Q June 20	May 31	
Do	50c	Q Sep. 20	Aug. 31	
Westn Auto Supply (Los Angeles)	50c	Q Dec. 20	Nov. 29	
Do 6% pf	10c	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	
Do	20c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 16	

*At the rate of 10 per cent and 14 per cent per annum.

Lehigh Valley Hearing Set

WASHINGTON (AP)—A hearing for Jan. 31 has been called by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the Lehigh Valley Railroad's debt readjustment program.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	58½	58½	58½	+1½
123¾	119½	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	3	41	40½	40½	Jan 12
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.30e)	11	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
34	14½	Adams-Millis (½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 19
30	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	1	36½	36½	36½	
87½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	3	60¼	60	60	—1
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	
13⅜	8¼	Alaska Juneau (1)	7	10	9⅝	10	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	1	1	1	
17⅜	8½	Alleghany pf xw	8	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	8¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	21½	21½	21½	
21½	7⅜	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	11	11	11	—1
20¾	14⅜	Allegheny-Lud Steel	5	25	24½	24½	— ⅝
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	16	16	16	Jan 20
19	12¾	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
14⅝	7	Allied Kid (½)	4	184	181	181	—3
13½	8¼	Allied Mills (⅝e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
70¾	38	Allied Stores	9	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
58⅝	34½	Allied St pf (8)	18	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
20	11¾	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	3	62½	62	62½	Jan 18
3⅝	1¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	17	43	41½	42	—1¼
24	10	Amal Leather	6	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	Jan 17
78	55	Amal Leather pf	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
28½	22	Amerada Corp (2)	2	19	19	19	Jan 20
23½	10	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	9	68¾	68½	68½	—1¾
14⅜	6¾	Am Bk Note (.10g)	6	21	21	21	—1¼
52	23¼	Am Bosch	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
105½	70¾	Am Brake Shoe (1)	6	49	48½	48½	—1¼
176½	160¼	Am Can (6)	7	97⅜	97	97	—
34½	12⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	
57¾	27	Am Car & Fdy	15	30¾	29	29½	—2
23¾	9½	Am Car pf (2½e)	5	49	48	48	—1
117	89½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	8	23	21½	21½	—1½
125	88½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
77⅛	41⅝	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	120	120	Jan 20
15	9	Am Colortype	6	7½	7	7	Jan 18
16¾	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
57¾	27	Am Crystal Sugar	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 19
23¾	9½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
117	89½	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
125	88½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	3	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ¼
77⅛	41⅝	Am Chicle (4a)	1	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
15	9	Am Colortype	2	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Crystal Sugar	2	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am Encaus Tiling	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am European	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
30⅞	10	Am & For Power	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
25¼	13½	Am & F P $6 pf	1	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ¼
12¾	5½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
15	9	Am & F P 2 pf	2	18⅛	18¼	18¼	—1
5⅞	2	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
36	12	Am Hide & Leather	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jan 20
45½	30¾	Am Hide & L pf (¾k)	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
21½	11¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	33¾	33	33	—1
30⅛	13⅛	Am Ice	1	45	45	45	Jan 19
8¾	4⅜	Am Ice pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 20
79	44	Am International	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 20
17¾	10	Am Locomotive	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
84	39¾	Am Locomot pf	6	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅛
45	23	Am M & Pdy (.30g)	3	75⅛	75	75⅛	Jan 20
122	99⅛	Am M & S (.40g)	5	15	14¾	14¾	Jan 20
7½	3¼	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
47⅜	10	Am Power & La	36	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
41½	16½	Am P&L $6pf(¾k)	1	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	Dec 13
19⅛	9	Am P&L $5pf(⅝k)	5	25	24½	24½	— ⅝
14½	13	Am Rad & St S	11	38½	36¼	37	—2
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill	19	19½	19	19½	— ¼
20⅞	12	Am Roll Mill pf	2	69¾	68¾	68¾	
13½	7⅛	Am Safety Razor (1.60)	3	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
58⅜	28⅛	Am Seating (½e)	2	11	11	11	
140	103	Am Smelt & R (½g)	1	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
61¾	45¾	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	16	46	45	45	—1¼
49¾	16⅜	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	131⅞	131	131½	Jan 20
11¾	6⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	1	62	62	62	
19	22	Am Stores	10	36⅞	35¾	36	—1⅜
31	19½	Am Stove (.40e)	3	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
117½	82	Am Sugar Ref	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 11
20½	12⅝	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	21½	21	21½	— ⅜
150¾	111	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	87⅞	87	87	
88¼	58	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 19
91⅜	58¼	Am Tobacco (5)	10	157¾	154½	154⅝	—2⅞
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	3	87	87	87	+ ⅛
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	11	89¼	89	89⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	1	150	150	150	Jan 14
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	73⅜	71¾	73⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	60	14⅛	13	13¾	— ⅛
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	5	84⅛	83	84	Jan 20
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc Lead	3	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pf	3	41¼	41	41	—1¼
42½	21	Anaconda (.50g)	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
40¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	—2⅜
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	3	31¼	30¼	30⅝	— ⅛
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	2	50	49	49	—2
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	Jan 13
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 9
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 16
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	15	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
94½	60	Armour Ill of	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	—1¼
59⅝	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	3	56½	56½	56½	—1⅛
13	5½	Arnold Const (¼g)	3	8½	8½	8½	
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	1	11	11	11	
12⅝	4	*Asso Dry Goods	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
78	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
73½	48	Assd D G 1 pf	7	70	70	70	Jan 9
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	Jan 3
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	35	35	35	35	
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	27	38½	37⅛	37⅛	—1¾
30	14	Atl Coast Line	2	67¾	67½	67½	—1¾
14½	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	25	24¾	24¾	—1⅛
27⅜	17¾	Atl G & W In pf	1	7	7	7	Jan 16
109¼	101¾	Atl Refining (2)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
9⅞	5¾	Atl Refining pf (4	16	22⅞	22½	22⅝	— ¼
48½	38⅛	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	1	110	110	110	Jan 18
68	36	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45	44½	45	Jan 19
8	4½	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	1	64	64	64	Jan 18
6½	2½	Atlas Tack	3	6⅛	6¼	6¼	Jan 10
5⅜	2	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	Jan 20
8½	2½	Aust Nichols	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 20
		Aviation Cp (.18½e)	31	7⅞	7¾	7¾	

B

17¼	5	Bald Loco cf	11	15¼	14½	14⅝	— ⅝
11	4	Balt & Ohio	99	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	19	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	—1⅛
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
23¾	12⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 14
14	5	Barker Bros	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
21⅜	10⅝	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	19½	19	19	— ⅝
19⅝	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 20
102	90½	Best Cre pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	124	124	124	Jan 20
9	4⅜	Beldiding-Hem (⅝e)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
33	18¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	Jan 11
29½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	53	26⅝	25⅜	25⅝	—1
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.60e)	4	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
56	26⅝	Best & Co (.65e)	77	71⅞	69½	70	—2¾
78⅞	39⅝	Beth Steel	1	81	81	81	
18½	12¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (7)	4	17½	17½	17½	Jan 20
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	
29¼	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	26	25	25	—1
24½	9¾	Black & Decker(⅛e)	1	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	Jan 20
19¾	10¼	Blaw-Knox	6	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
35⅞	19⅞	Boeing Airplane	26	30¼	28¾	29	—1¾
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (1½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 19
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	1	37¾	35¾	36	
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	10	29	27½	28½	— ⅛
28	14	Bower Roll B (½g)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 14
8⅝	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jan 18
16	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	14	7¼	7	7	
27⅜	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (1e)	8	14½	14	14	— ⅛
43	28	Briggs & Strat (3)	5	27¼	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	39¼	38	38	Jan 12
12	3⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 20
14¾	6⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	9	9	9	Jan 20
46½	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	9	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	10⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	—1⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	12	18½	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
14½	5½	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 20
13½	5⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	6	12⅝	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
7½	3¼	Budd Mfg	3	7⅞	7	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
29	13¼	Bullard Co	2	28	27	27	—1½
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3)	2	29½	29½	29½	
$16⅜	6¾	Burlinp Mills (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
22¾	14½	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	7	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
3¼	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21	21	21	
5	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	Jan 20

C

24½	25½	Calif Packing	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
81	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 13
2⅝	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10¾	8¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	12	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
9¾	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	20	19½	18¾	19	— ⅝
42	21	Canadian Pacific	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11	6	Cannon Mills (¾g)	1	32	32	32	— ⅛
22½	12⅜	Capital Ad A	2	7½	7½	7½	Jan 20
4½	2½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	2	20½	20	20½	Jan 20
107½	62½	Carriers & Gen(.05g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 19
		Case (JI) Co (5e)	2	93	93	93	Jan 20
106⅝	100⅞	Caterpil Tractor (2)	6	46	45¾	46	— ½
26⅝	9	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	
96	82	Celanese Corp	8	22	21	21¼	—1⅛
19½	12⅜	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
28	18⅞	Celotex Corp	4	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
12	5⅝	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	22½	22½	22½	
14	6½	Cent Foundry	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 16
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 20
59½	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (1g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	16	44¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	17	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅜
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	27¼	27¼	27½	— ⅛
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (½g)	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jan 18
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	22	35	34½	34½	— ½
48½	20	Ches Corp (⅝g)	5	87½	87½	87½	Jan 20
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	22	22	22	Jan 17
4	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 17
1¾	⅛	Chi & N West	16	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 20
2	⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Chi Great West	3	3	3	3	Jan 17
15⅝	8⅞	Chi Great W pf	3	½	½	½	
1	⅛	Chi Mail Order	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 17
1⅛	⅛	Chi M St P & P	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
1¾	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	4	½	½	½	Jan 20
19¾	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	6	18¾	18½	18½	—1
1¼	⅛	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	37½	37½	37½	Jan 20
1⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	47	47	47	Jan 13
3	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	½	½	½	
12¾	8	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 17
19¼	12	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	14½	14½	14½	Jan 10
13⅛	3¼	Chick Cet Oil (¼e)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 13
		Childs Co	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
			3	11⅝	11½	11½	—1

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68⅛	38⅜	Chrysler Corp (2g)	54	77	74⅜	76½	—3¾
13½	7⅜	City Ice & F (1.40e)	1	1	1	1	
8½	2	City Stores	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (⅝e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 20
30½	18½	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jan 20
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	9	27	27	27	—1
25⅝	10½	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	9	57½	56¼	56¾	—1⅜
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4⅛g)	2	130½	130	130	—1
81½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	Jan 20
17	7⅞	Colgate-Palm (⅛)	7	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Jan 19
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	3	32½	32	32	—1¼
23⅞	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	3	16½	16½	16½	
22¾	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 20
9⅞	5¼	Colum Gas & El	90	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	9	80½	79	79	—1¼
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% fr	2	13½	13½	13½	Jan 20
35⅝	25⅛	Col Pict pf (3⅝)	2	39¾	39¼	39¼	+3⅛
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	91	90¼	90¼	— ⅝
108½	84	Comi Credit (4)	18	51⅝	50	50	—2
64	31½	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	Jan 10
112½	90	Comi Invest Tr (4)	11	55	53	53	—1½
13¼	8⅞	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	107½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '45-43	110.7	110.7	110.7
1 3¼s '46-44	110.11	110.11	110.11
2 4s '54-44	114.25	114.25	114.25
2 2¾s '47-45	107.17	107.17	107.17
1 3¾s '56-46	113.24	113.24	113.24
1 3¼s '52-49	109.15	109.15	109.15
2 2¾s '60-55	105.2	105.1	105.1
2 2¾s '59-56	103.29	103.29	103.29

Federal Farm Mortgage

9 3s '49-44	107.12	107.11	107.11

Home Owners' Loan

3 3s '52-44 reg	107.10	107.10	107.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79	79	79
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	35¼	35¼	35¼
22 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110½	110¼	110⅜
7 Am For P5s 2030	52½	52	52
2 AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
1 Am Int 5½s'49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Am T&T 5½s'43	111⅞	111¾	111¾
2 Am T&T 3¼s '66	106½	106¾	106½
9 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107	106¾	107
1 Am WW&E 6s'75	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Arm Del 4s'55	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 AT&SF 4s '95	108½	108½	108½
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90½	90½	90½
1 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	101⅝	101⅞	101⅞
9 AT&SFRky M 4s'65	100	10 0	100
1 ACL cit 4s'52	71½	71½	71½
3 A C Line 4½s'64	68	68	68
5 Atl Refin 3s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 B&O 1st 5s'48	36⅛	35½	35¾
6 B&O rfg 5s'95	20	19¾	20
10 B&O 5s'96 F	20	19¾	19¾
3 B&O 5s'96 F	19¾	19¾	19¾
8 B&O 5s 2000 D	19	19	19
46 B&O cv 4½s'60	12¾	11	11¾
2 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
6 B&O 4s'48	54⅜	54½	54½
8 B&OdsPLE&WV '41	52	51	51
10 B&O 5s S W '50	39⅜	38	38
2 B&O 4s T C '59	41	41	41
6 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	117⅜	117½	117⅜
4 Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	130½	130½	130½
5 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Beth Stl 5s'42 6	102½	102½	102½
13 Beth Stl 3½s'52	99⅞	99¾	99¾
4 Boston&Me 5s'67	27⅜	27	27
3 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	24⅝	24¼	24¼
3 Boston&Me 5s'5	27⅞	27¾	27¾
5 Bost&NY Airl 4s'55	8	8	8
1 Bkly City RR 5s'41	50	50	50
4 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	73	73	73
5 Bkly U Gas 5s'43	107	107	107
4 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	79	78½	78½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	96½	96½	96½
2 Brown Shoe 3¾s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
27 Buf R&P 4½s'57	31¾	31	31
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	95½	95½	95½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	94	94	94
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115½	115½	115½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	116	116	116
5 Can Nod 6½s '46	100½	100½	100½
5 Can Pac 5s '44	100	100	110
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	93½	93½	93½
2 Can Pac2¾s perp	82½	82½	82½
1 Can C A & S 5s '52	105½	105½	105½
7 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9¾	9½	9½
5 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Cen New Eng 4s '61	32½	32½	32½
2 Cen N Y Pow 3½s'4s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	57	57	57
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74½	74½	74½
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 Certain-td 3½s'48	79⅞	79½	79½
22 Ch G I 3½s'51 WI	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	97½	97½	97½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	92½	92½	92½
18 CB&Q 1st Ill '49	99⅝	99¾	99¾
11 Chi & E Ill 6s '51 ct	18⅝	18½	18½
11 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22¾	22¾	22¾
16 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	10	9½	9½
40 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅞	2¾	2¾
2 CM&StP gen 4s '89	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9¼	9⅝	9⅝
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16¾	16¾	16¾
29 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1 Chi&NW 3½s'87	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	47	47	47
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
9 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	102	101¾	102
2 Ch&WInd 4½s'62	89½	89½	89½
32 Chi&Wind 5s'52	91	91	91
3 CinUnTerm 5s'57C	107⅛	106¾	106¾
9 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	73½	73½	73½
1 Clev Un Term5s '73	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	74¼	74¼	74¼
2 Col & So 4½s '60	42½	42½	42½
1 Columbia G 5s '52 May	99	98¾	98⅞
52 Columbia G 5s 1961	98½	98	98
8 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104	104	104
7 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s8 '51	107	107	107
2 Comwlth Ed 2½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
46 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	110¾	110	110
4 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107	107	107
1 Cons'Riv Pow 3¾s '61	109½	109½	109½
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Con Edis 3¼s'48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
12 Con Edis 3½s'58	106	106	106
19 Con Edis 3½s'56	106	106	106
6 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104¼	104⅛	104¼
5 Continent Oil 2¾s'48	108	108⅞	108⅞
13 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	60½	60¼	60¼
2 D & R G 4s '36	12⅜	12½	12½
1 D & R G West 5s '55	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5	5	5
10 D & R G West 5s '78	8½	8½	8½
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	111⅜	111⅛	111⅛
12 Dul Missabe&I 3½s '62	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106½	106¼	106½
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	12¼	12¼	12¼
19 Erie rfg 5s '75	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Erie gen lien 4s'96	46	46	46
3 Erie gen lien 4s'96	21	21	21
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	105	105	105
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	101	101	101
1 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	104½	104½	104¾
18 Fla E Cst 5s '74 st	81	87¾	88
2 Gen Sable 5½s'47	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s'51	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
7 Gen Stl C 5½s'49	61	61	61
10 Goodrich 4½s'56	100¾	100½	100⅝
1 Goodrich 6s '45	100½	100½	100½
1 GrdRap&I 4½s'41	104½	104½	104½
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	97¼	97¼	97¼
32 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	102¼	101⅞	102
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	73	73	73
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Hous Oil T 5½s'48	102¼	102⅛	102¼
17 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45½	45	45
15 HudMan inc 5s '57	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	58½	58½	58½
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	58½	58½	58½
28 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	52¼	51¾	51¾
8 Ill Cen 5s '55	66¾	66⅝	66⅝
1 IC&CStLANO 5s '63 A	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝
1 IC&CStLANO 4½s '63	51⅞	51¾	51¾
5 Ill Steel 4½s '40	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	37	37	37
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	61½	61½	61½
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3½	3½	3½
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	77½	76½	76½
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	56½	56½	56½
10 Int Paper 6s '55	93¾	93	93
9 Int T&T 4½s'39 52	87⅝	87	87¼
1 Int T&T 5s '55	69¼	68	68
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2 KC South 5s '50	69	68¼	68¼
1 KC South 3s '50	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 KC Term 4s '60	109¾	109¼	109¾
2 LS&MS 3½s'97	89½	89½	89½
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	45	45	45
10 Liggett & M 5s '51	128	128	128
104 Loews 3½s'46	100¼	99¾	100
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	83¾	83¼	83¼
5 Lorillard Co 5s '51	123½	123½	123½
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	81¼	81¼	81¼
35 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100⅛	100¼
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	28½	28	28
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103¾	103⅜	103¾
1 Miss Cen 3½s'52	94¼	94¼	94½
1 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
6 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7	6⅞	6⅞
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Mo-K-Tex 5s '62 A	32⅜	32½	32½
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	17	17	17
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	50	50	50
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	28½	28½	28½
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19¾	19¾	19¾
38 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	19¾	19½	19½
4 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2 Mob&Ob 5s '38	28¾	28¾	28¾
16 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98	97⅝	97⅝
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s '68	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	105	104⅞	104⅞
21 Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	105	105	105
1 Natl Steel 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	26	26	26
1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104	103¾	103¾
6 No Tex&M 4½s 54ct	34½	33½	33½
3 NO Tex&M 5s35A	34	34	34
15 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	35	35	35
2 NY&Greenwdls45	17¾	17¾	17¾
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¾	63½	63½
10 NYC 4s 2013 A	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝
7 NYC cv 3½s 52	68¼	68¼	68¼
13 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57½	57½	57½
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	83½	83½	83½
2 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	63½	62½	63½
13 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	54⅞	54¼	54¼
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105	105	105
7 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	15¼	15	15
2 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	15	15	15
5 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
11 NY Steam 3½s '63	103	102¾	102¾
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s8 '50	97	97	97
2 Nor Jr W 4s '96	119½	119⅜	119½
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Nor Am Ed 5s 63C	106	106	106
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68⅞	68½	68⅝
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	60½	60½	60½
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	83⅜	83⅛	83⅜
1 Nor St's Pow 3½s '67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
9 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¼	107	107
1 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	102½	102½	102½
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
15 Or1Wsh RR&N 4s '61	104¾	104½	104½
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
24 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111⅝	111½	111⅝
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	57	57	57
8 Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Para Pict cv 3½s '47	89	89	89
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	100¾	100¾	100¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
19 Pen Co 4s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	105½	105½	105½
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	105	105	105
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	85½	85½	85½
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	94½	94½	94½
1 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88	88	88
1 Pen RR 3½s '52	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
5 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	114½	114¼	114½
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	66¼	66¼	66¼
6 Phelps Dodge 3½s8 '52	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	109¼	109¼	109¼
32 Phila Co 5s '67	101	100½	100⅝
9 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Phillips Pet 3s '48	112	111¾	112
1 PCC & St 4½s '77	95¼	95¼	95¼
15 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	68½	67⅝	67¾
111 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16	15¾	15¾
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Radio Keith 6s '41	76½	76½	76½
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	73	73	73
3 Readg 4½s '97 B	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	60¼	59¾	60¼
5 Rem Rand 4½s '56	103	103	103
3 Republic Steel 5½s '54	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Republic Steel 4½s '56	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	18	18	18
8 Safeway Strs 4s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Saguenay Pow 4½s '66	105⅝	105⅛	105½
8 StLIM&S R&G '33	62	62	62
14 StLSF 4½s'78	12¼	11⅜	11¾
6 StLSF 4s '50A	12	12	12
4 StLSF 4s '50A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 StL SW 5s '52	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 StPM&M Pac 4s '40	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	117	117	117
15 Seab AL cn 6s '45	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Shell Un 3½s'51	104½	104½	104½
2 Socony Va Oil 3½s '50	107	107	107
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	108	108	108
3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	83	83	83
4 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	96⅝	96½	96½
10 T RR A StL 4s'53	105	105	105
2 Tex&Pist 5s 2000	116¼	116¼	116¼
114 Third Ave aj 5s '60	10	9¾	9¾
37 Third Ave 4s '60	42	41¾	41¾
1 T St L&W 4s'50	62	62	62
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Un El Mo 3½s '62	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115¾	115¾	115¾
10 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113	112¾	112¾
5 Un Pac 3½s'71	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	69¼	69¼	69¼
14 US Steel 5½s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Utah P&L 5s '44	97½	97¼	97¼
14 Util P&L 5½s'47	69	69	69
31 Util P&L 5s '59	69	69	69
15 Vanadium 5s '41	100⅛	100	100
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	11¼	11¼	11¾
3 Wabash 2d 5s '39	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 Wabash DesM 4s '39	17	17	17
3 Warner Bros cv 6s'39	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Wash Wat P 5s '39	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Westch Lt 3½s8'67	107½	107½	107½
2 West Pen P 5s '63E	120¼	120¼	120¼
1 West Pen P 3½s'66	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
1 WestVaP&P 4½s'52	107	107	107
10 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
14 Western Un 5s '51	63	62¾	62¾
3 Westernu Un 5s '60	62¾	62	62
1 Western Un 4½s '50	61	61	61
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	97	97	97
2 WilkesB&E 5s '42	9½	9⅜	9⅜
2 Wilson & Co 4½s '55	102½	102½	102½
5 Wis Cen 4s '49	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
39 Youngst S&T 4s '48	107½	107	107
8 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105	105	105

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	11½	11½	11½
5 Argentine 4s '72 eb	77½	77¼	77¼
5 Argentine 4½s '71	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 Australia 5s '55	100	100	100
1 Australia 5s '57	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Australia 4½s '56	96¼	96¼	96¼
17 Austria 7s '57	12¾	12½	12½
5 Belbgium 7s '55	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1 Belgium 6½s '49	106½	106½	106½
1 Belgium 6s '55	106	106	106
2 Berl City El 6½s '59	22½	22½	22½
12 Brazil 8s '41	12½	12⅜	12½
10 Brazil 6½s'26-57	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Brazil 6½s'27-57	11⅜	11	11
4 Brazil C Rv El 7s '52	11	10¾	11
7 Brisbane 5s '57	96½	96	96
4 Buen A 4½s&3s 57	51	50⅝	51
4 Canada 5s '52	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
3 Canada 4s '60	111½	111½	111⅞
2 Canada 3½s'61	104½	104½	104½
11 Canada 3s '67	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Canada 3s '67 reg	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	15⅞	15¾	15¾
1 Chile 6s '60	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17½	17½	17½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Colom Mt By 7s '46	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Copenhag 4½s '53	91	91	91
10 Cuba2½s '77	59½	59¾	59¾
52 Denmrk 5s '55	52	52	52
10 Denmark 5½s '55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
11 Denmark 4½s '62	95¼	95¼	95⅛
1 French 7½s '41 unst	104	104	104
26 Ger Cent Bk 6s'60 Oct	23½	23½	23½
19 Ger Gov 6½s '65	19	18¼	18½
8 Ger Govt 7s '49	24	23½	23½
1 Ger Gen El 6½s'40	62	62	62
1 Good Hope 7s '45	40	40	40
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	55	55	55
1 Milan City 6½s'52	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 Minas Ger 6½s'58	8½	8½	8½
1 Nord Ry 6½s'50	103½	103½	103½
1 Norway 6s '44	105	105	105
1 Norway 6s '43	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Norway 4½s '56	104½	104¼	104¼
7 Norway 4½s '65	102½	102½	102½
1 Norway 4s '63	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	6½	6½	6½
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Peru 2d 6s 1961	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Poland 8s '50	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 Prussia 6s '52	15	15	15
2 Queensld 6s '47	104	104	104
2 Rhine Westph 6s '52	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	8	8	8
12 Rome 6½s'52	68	67¾	68
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	20	20	20
2 Silesia Prov 7s '58	33	33	33
3 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	56	56	56
1 Ujigawa El P 7s'45	85	85	85
1 UnStWk 6½s'51 A	44	44	4 4
3 Uruguay 3¾s4½s'79	38¾	38⅝	38¾
5 Yokohama 6s 61	56	56	56

Total today (Jan. 21, estimated), 4,200,000; previous day, 6,188,000; week ago, 3,554,175; year ago, 4,064,825; two years ago, 6,966,000; Jan. 1 to date (estimated), 109,731,250; yer ago 118,472,325; two years ago, 27,523,000.

x—In—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Business Personals

George W. Davison, formerly chairman of the board of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, New York, has retired from that post and become honorary chairman of the bank, according to an announcement by the board of trustees. William Woodward, who had been honorary chairman, relinquished the office. The position of chairman was abolished by amendment to the by-laws. As a result of this action, William S. Gray, Jr., who was re-elected president of the bank, became the chief executive officer of the institution.

Joseph E. Jacobson, of Luria Bros. & Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected President of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc., at the eleventh annual convention of the Institute at St. Louis. Other officers elected include the following: Louis J. Borinstein, of A. Borinstein, Indianapolis, Ind., Vice-President; George Sturm, Middletown Iron & Steel Co., Middletown, Ohio, Secretary; Thomas F. Kelly, Brooklyn, N. Y., Treasurer; Edwin C. Barringer, New York, Executive Secretary.

Clarence Stanley, President of the Union Trust Co., Pittsburgh, has been elected a director of the Southern Pacific Co. Also named to the railroad's board were Lawrence Coolidge of Boston, an attorney, and William F. Bull, Secretary of the company. They filled vacancies left by the passing of Henry W. de Forrest, New York capitalist, and by previous resignations of Paul Shoup, formerly Vice-Chairman of the board, and John F. Harris, New York.

J. P. Routh, resigned president of the J. P. Routh Coal Corp., has been elected Chairman of the Board of the Pittston Co., Inc., anthracite coal operator of Pennsylvania and New York.

Price of Wheat Is Stabilized For Past 7 Months

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—The price of wheat, supported partly by Government activity in marketing, has been "stabilized" within a range of less than 10 cents a bushel for one of the longest periods on record, market statistics indicated today.

Since the middle of last summer, wheat has held to about a nine-cent range, with 62 a bottom and slightly above 71 a top. The market is more than a cent below that top now.

Removal of Hedges

Removal of hedges on wheat sold to mills or to the Government export subsidy agency has helped to support prices. Advances, on the other hand, have been held in check by improved moisture conditions in the southwest, slow demand from importing countries and prospect of increased pressure from new Argentine wheat.

Wheat prices averaged a little lower today, influenced by slightly lower than due Liverpool quotations. Trading was slow. Weather in the domestic grain belt was unsettled, and snow and rain were expected in some portions.

Opening ⅛ up ¼ off, May 69⅜-½, July 69½, Chicago wheat prices later held near these levels. Corn started unchanged to ¼ off, May 52, July 52⅞-53.

Although no official announcement of the extent of subsidized wheat and flour exports has been made recently, most dealers believe the government goal of 100,000,000 bushels for the crop year is near. Much of the wheat sold remains to be delivered, however, and shipments up to the middle of summer are expected. Substantial quantities of flour have been sold to the Orient from the Pacific Coast but no figures have been released.

Sales of cash wheat to the Government have been accompanied by removal of hedges in the futures pit. The extent of these operations is shown partly by a decline of more than 8,000,000 bushels in the outstanding wheat contracts the past month.

Granary Operations

Approximately 70,000,000 bushels of wheat are off the market as a result of operations of the even-normal granary program. Of this total, 66,500,000 bushels are under loans to expire in a few months, while the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation holds 3,400,000 bushels as premiums on policies.

Failure of domestic corn export business to improve despite indications of near exhaustion of Argentine supplies has depressed corn values. At the same time, additional rains have fallen in Argentina and Buenos Aires prices have lost more ground than have Chicago quotations. September corn has declined more than a cent the past week because of switching of hedges into that contract.

The oats and rye markets reflected action of other grains. Short covering strengthened January lard but deferred contracts weakened with cottonseed oil.

U. S. Gold Imports $37,411,715 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States imported $37,411,715 worth of gold in the week ended Jan. 13.

The Commerce Department said the amount was smaller than the previous week but larger than two weeks ago. Shipments included $6,780,000 from the Netherlands, $13,223,327 from England, $2,085,704 from Colombia, $1,053,151 from Hong Kong, and $11,732,819 from Japan.

The week's silver imports declined sharply to $1,552,242, including $744,633 from Mexico.

Exports included $75,007 of gold and $578,636 of silver.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Year Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock

Commerce and Finance

Reform Period Ended, Says Hanes; Recovery Now Big Objective

Business and Industry

Orders for Steel Rails Expected To Double During '39

NEW YORK (AP)—The "Iron Age" said the steel trade estimated railroad orders for rails this yer would approximate 1,000,000 tons, double the amount rolled last year.

Iron and steel sales generally to the railroads, the trade publication reported, are expected to exceed the 1938 figure by at least 50 per cent.

Among rail orders coming into the market it cited Union Pacific allocations for upward of 100,000 tons of rails and accessories, 1,000 to 2,000 box cars and a small amount of passenger equipment, all in the inquiry stage.

Southern Pacific, it noted, plans to buy 40 locomotives in addition to 25,000 tons of rails. The Missouri Pacific was mentioned as likely to come into the market with sizable orders for rails and other equipment.

"Other than railroad prospects," continued the review, "many of which will not materialize in mill rollings for some weeks at least, steel demand is not gathering much fresh momentum.

"However, the general trend of new projects is pointing to a more marked improvement at some future date, possibly in February.

"The automobile industry is buying hand-to-mouth, carefully watching its production schedules so that assemblies will not outrun retail sales. Large purchases are not expected before early February, when the spring outlook for car sales will be clearer."

Auto Production Rises Above 1938

DETROIT (AP)—January sales of the motorcar industry were reported by Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., as "holding up in better than seasonal proportions." The survey said there had been "no change in the generally favorable conditions."

Production for the current week was placed at 90,205 units, against 86,925 last week and 65,418 for this week a year ago.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Saving in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

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By C.H.Burke

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Takes New Job

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Robert W. Lea
Elected Vice-President of Johns-Manville Corporation.

Robert W. Lea Is New Vice-President Of Johns-Manville

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert W. Lea, who has been President of West Virginia Coal & Coke Co., has been elected Vice-President of Johns-Manville Corp.

Lewis H. Brown, Johns-Manville President, in announcing the election, said Mr. Lea would be in charge of finance, taking over the position formerly held by Enders M. Voorhees, who left the Manville company to become Chairman of the Finance Committee of United States Steel Corporation.

Coincidentally, it was announced here that Mr. Lea had presented his resignation as President of West Virginia Coal & Coke to the board of that company, although he would continue to serve as a director.

Mr. Lea will assume his new duties around the end of March, Mr. Brown said.

Mr. Lea, who was born in Woodville, Wis., is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. When he was 22 years old, he began work as a pay roll clerk and timekeeper for Otis Elevator Company. He is married and has four children, and has been making his home at Cincinnati, Ohio., headquarters of Virginia Coal & Coke.

Roads Granted Time In N. J. Tax Case

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals granted nine railroads a month's extension of time to appeal to the Supreme Court from an order requiring them to pay $30,000,000 in real estate taxes to the State of New Jersey.

The Circuit Court last November ordered the railroads to pay.

Attorney Thomas Raeburn White informed Judge John Biggs, Jr., that the railroads would be unable to prepare their appeal to the high court before Jan. 5, the original date. Judge Biggs, who wrote the payment opinion, granted extension to Feb. 15.

The suit was brought to test New Jersey's tax laws which, the railroads contend, discriminate against them. The tax assessments under question date back to 1932.

In his opinion, Judge Biggs held the New Jersey Legislature had power to levy the taxes.

The railroad tax assessments have been in dispute six years, tying up vast sums intended primarily for schools and unemployment relief.

Railroads involved are the Lehigh Valley, New York Central; Central of New Jersey; Erie, Delaware and Lackawanna; Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New Jersey and New York, and the New York Susquehanna and Western.

Retail Food Costs Up 1 P. C. in Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department reported an increase of 1 per cent in the retail food cost index between Nov. 15 and Dec. 13.

The rise was attributed to a 7.3 per cent increase in the price of butter along with higher prices for many fresh fruit and vegetables.

Declines were registered by cereals, bakery goods, meats, and eggs.

Recovery Big Aim Of Administration Now, Avers Hanes

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Jan. 21 (AP)—John W. Hanes, Undersecretary of the Treasury, told businessmen last night that the Administration was ready to turn from reform legislation to measures promoting economic recovery.

In a speech prepared for a Chamber of Commerce dinner, the former Wall Street broker said the most hopeful sign of business—Government co-operation was the paragraph in President Roosevelt's opening message to Congress saying the country had substantially completed its program of social reform and that existing measures needed only "machining down."

Recovery Now Big Aim

"To be perfectly frank with you," Mr. Hanes said, "I do not believe the country has yet realized the full significance of this declaration of national policy."

He interpreted it as meaning that "we shall now see the full energies of Government applied to the invigoration of the processes of recovery."

Mr. Hanes also predicted improving business and cited housing, railroads, public utilities, and taxes as fields offering most important opportunities for Government and business to get together in the promotion of recovery.

As the Treasury official in charge of taxes, Mr. Hanes said there was little prospect at present of a balanced budget. He asserted that expenditures could not be trimmed enough, nor income increased sufficiently to make much difference in the Federal deficit.

The Undersecretary said of business that "there are signs that, barring unfortunate developments abroad, we are now beginning to enjoy what should be a reasonably long and sustained period of good business, increased production and employment."

Says Outlook Brighter

"I believe we have a reasonable right to expect this," he added, "provided we have the practical capacity to continue to develop a spirit of tolerance and co-operation between Government and business, between industry and labor, and provided we are able to get some improvement in the prices of farm and other commodities which have not as yet enjoyed the quickening that has come to our national economy. . . .

"We are agreed, I am sure, that in this country we cannot rely upon the castor oil method to lubricate our machinery, nor the clenched fist method to put people to work. Our way involves working, saving and putting our savings to productive use through private enterprise.

"This is how we can provide for a steadily rising standard of living and a margin of safety for the generations to come, and this is how our fathers provided."

Mr. Hanes came from Wall Street to the Securities Commission about a year ago and was transferred to the Treasury last July. He was widely publicized for getting 16 prominent industrial and financial leaders to sign a co-operation offer to the President last year.

Fidelity Investment Probe Continues

WHEELING, W. Va. (AP)—A committee composed of opposing attorneys, 11 auditors and an "impartial arbiter," has been authorized by Judge William E. Baker to determine the "exact financial condition" of the Fidelity Investment Association and report to the court Jan. 23.

Judge Baker said the report would form the basis for further action on a petition for receivership for the 28-year-old investment loan organization, which has sold approximately 200,000 investment contracts since 1920.

The judge last Wednesday refused to dismiss or grant the petition, filed by a group of Pennsylvania purchasers of the association's contracts after the Federal Securities Commission charged the firm with fraudulent practices.

In announcing the plan, recommended by counsel for both sides, Judge Baker said he believed it to be "constructive and for the best interests of the association's contract holders, who are the principal ones to be considered, as well as for the defendant company." He said he wanted to learn whether Fidelity was solvent.

Approve Eicher, Hill Hancock Selections

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee has approved the nomination of Edward C. Eicher, former Iowa Congressman, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

It also reported favorably the nomination of Franklin W. Hancock, Jr., of North Carolina to be a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and F. R. Hill of New York to be Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Boston Federal Savings Unit Names New Director

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston announces the election of two new directors: Herbert W. Scott and Marshall A. Ries. Mr. Ries will also serve as a member of the Security Committee. Other members of the Board were re-elected as follows: John C. L. Dowling, President; William H. Kane, First Vice-President; William F. Morrissey; P. Nicholas Petrocelli, Attorney for the Association; Adolph J. Post, Secretary; Thomas A. Ryan, Second Vice-President; Hon. Joseph E. Warner and Willard D. Woodbury. The Security Committee includes Messrs. Morrissey, Ries, and Woodbury of the Board of Directors, together with Henri J. Bourneuf and Addison W. Closson.

Edgar J. Boardman was elected Executive Assistant to President Dowling, and Mary E. Ryan was re-elected as Treasurer.

Question of Tax Exempts Seen Hinging on 'Gratuitous' Aside

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street reluctantly concedes that the reciprocal immunity of state and federal governments from each other's taxes, generally called the tax-exemption controversy, has taken a decidedly new turn in the last year. Heretofore and ever since Secretaries of the Treasury and other officials began attacking it on economic grounds, it has been fought on these grounds alone; the implication has always lain in the background that it could only be altered by Constitutional amendment, despite the fact that it has been implicit rather than explicit in the Constitution.

True, tricky subterfuges have been suggested, in years gone by, even, unfortunately, by such men as Senator Glass, to get around it by counting legally tax-exempt income in taxable income. But except for such methods, which the Supreme Court has invariably plowed under in such cases as National Life Insurance vs. United States (277 U. S. 508) practically everybody has assumed that it couldn't be changed except by constitutional amendment.

Would Cut Through Exemption

Such an assumption can be seen even in the fact that Congress in the income-tax laws passed since the Sixteenth Amendment has gone out of its way to exempt income from state and municipal bonds and salaries of state and municipal employees. (Assumptions from this might run in two directions, however; Congress might be taken to have assumed that the Sixteenth Amendment permits such taxes unless Congress voluntarily refrains from them.)

Now comes the President, however, on April 25, 1938, and asserts that Congress can cut through such exemption by a mere revision of the income-tax law, and the states can similarly tax Federal salaries and bond interest, without any amendment whatever.

Conservative law opinion, particularly in Wall Street, immediately responded to this with the oft-repeated and well-substantiated opinion that the President is no lawyer; and in this it has by implication the support of a long string of Supreme Court decisions; for the Court has consistently taken a position opposite that of the President ever since the Amendment was written (cf. Brushaber vs. Union Pacific, Evans vs. Gore, National Life Insurance Company vs. United States, Brush vs. Commissioner, and sundry other cases). Many men in Washington, including Senator Byrd, who is on the Brown Special Committee on Taxation of Government Securities, also think a constitutional amendment is necessary.

The "Plain English Argument"

But the Treasury, in its last June 218-page-and-four-volume-appendix report, has prepared a substantial case for simple statutory change, and while some of it is adroit rather than convincing, it may have considerable weight with the Supreme Court when next the problem comes up.

The essence and strongest part of the new Administration position is the now so-called "plain English argument." The Sixteenth Amendment reads as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

The bone of contention in this amendment is the clause "from whatever source derived" and as the President concluded his tax message on the subject Thursday, it is hard for the average citizen to understand why this doesn't mean what it seems to mean, ". . . from whatever source derived," i. e. from municipal salaries, and all the other tax sources heretofore lumped as exempt.

Argument Runs Both Ways

The argument is therefore going to rage chiefly around the history of this clause, and this history is so complex in some spots and sketchy in others, that lawyers, professionally partisan, can make the argument run both ways. Here seems to be approximately the record.

In 1894 Congress passed its first peace-time income tax. In the debates Senator Hill of New York moved that interest on "the bonds of any state, county, municipality or town" be expressed exempted. Senator Vest of Missouri opposed this, successfully; the law carried no such exemption.

It promptly went to the Supreme Court in the famous case of Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. The Court heard the case twice and rejected the law both times. It found unanimously the first time that an income tax on municipal bond interest (for the purpose of this story the word "municipal" applies, in accord with Street usage, to all state-chartered governmental bodies and states) was unconstitutional; but it split evenly on whether a tax on income from real estate is a "direct tax" (the Constitution had prohibited "direct" taxes without apportionment among the states by population, but income taxes on salaries and wages were not considered "direct" taxes, and so Congress could levy them). On rehearing, the Court decided that taxes on income from real estate were "direct" taxes, and so the law was unconstitutional on a second count.

"From Whatever Source Derived"

Public opinion was restive and Congress started to pass another income tax in 1909, in which it also exempted interest on municipals, for the Court had been not only unanimous on this point the first time but repeated its views on rehearing.

The first draft of the Sixteenth Amendment did not include the caluse "from whatever source derived." It was put in by the Senate Judiciary Committee, nobody seems to know why. There was practically no discussion in Congress and the amendment went out to the State legislatures. Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York then told his legislature that (a) he thought this clause "if taken in its natural sense" would let Congress tax incomes from States and municipalities, and (b) he thought this inadvisable and opposed ratification. The legislature didn't ratify, but gave no reasons why not.

Then Senator Borah made an impassioned speech on the floor of the Senate saying he hadn't construed it that way and couldn't construe it that way because such exemption was of the warp and woof of the Constitution. Elihu Root agreed, and other prominent lawyers agreed, but some also disagreed.

Further History of Exemption

Thereupon Gov. John A. Dix of New York, elected on a platform of ratification as-is, told the legislature he favored ratification even if it did wipe out the tax-exemption. If the people didn't want it wiped out, he said, in effect, Congress wouldn't wipe it out. Wasn't Congress the people? The legislature ratified, indicating that perhaps it was not averse to giving Congress such powers.

Other legislatures followed, up to the necessary three-quarters of the states. It looked as though they didn't care if they did give Congress such powers as President Roosevelt is now asking it to assume in the form of an income tax bare of the exemption feature.

Congress passed an income tax but continued the specific exemption. The Supreme Court upheld the law in Brushaber vs. Union Pacific, and two other cases.

These cases were not primarily a test of the tax-exemption feature, but the Court "gratuitously," as Bernard Knollenberg says in last October's Harper's Magazine, asserted that the only function of the Sixteenth Amendment was to let Congress put an income tax on real property; i. e., that the Amendment wiped out only one of the objections of the Court in the Pollock case, but not the tax-exemption of municipal bond interest; or in other words that the Sixteenth Amendment did not "give Congress power to tax sources of income previously immune."

This Court view was specifically embodied in another decision (Evans vs. Gore) in 1918, and again in 1928 (National Life Insurance Company vs. United States) and again in 1932 in Brush vs. Commissioner. In the Evans vs. Gore case, in fact, the U. S. Attorney-General specifically disclaimed any added powers to tax previously tax-exempt income under the Sixteenth Amendment.

Is it Dictum or Decision?

Now this word "gratuitously" is very close to the heart of the current argument of the Administration for statutory instead of Constitutional change. For it is argued that the string of major Supreme Court decisions on the Sixteenth Amendment which stand in the way of the President and statutory change are based on what a layman might call a "gratuitous aside" of the Court and what lawyers call a "dictum" (plural "dicta"), and not on an inherent part of the original decision. Hence, the radicals say, a string of actual decisions is based on a mere dictum. In fact this argument is used in another branch of the controversy, reaching further back into constitutional history, for they claim that the whole body of actual opinions on reciprocal tax immunity beginning with the Dobbins case in 1842 is based on mere dicta of Chief Justice Marshall in the Marbury vs. Madison and the McCulloch vs. Maryland cases.

Of course this only gets over the moat but not into the castle. It amounts to telling the Court "In agreeing with us you are not necessarily reversing original decisions, but only original dicta, which isn't so serious." But the Court may turn on such arguments and say, "All right, maybe they were originally only dicta, but we think they were sound." It is a habit of lawyers to attack dicta they don't like and to quote those they do.

However, the fact remains that an actual and highly plausible opening has been found in the "from whatever source derived" clause and its "plain English" interpretation, which is the basis of the President's effort to get Congress to strike out from the income tax laws the exemption of municipal bond interests and salaries; let the Bureau of Internal Revenue try to collect, let the case go to the Supreme Court, and then try to convince the Court that the Court has been wrong all along in its interpretation of the Amendment.

Will Court Reverse Itself

Chief Justice Hughes evidently had a hunch 29 years ago that Congress could do this; and in their exceptions to the majority decision in Evans vs. Gore Justices Brandeis and Holmes seemed to think so. Holmes is gone but his spirit lingers in the new interpretations. Only 15 months ago, in the Mountain Producers' Corporation case, the Court flatly reversed itself on a minor aspect of the subject of reciprocal tax immunity.

Whether this minor reversal might be the prelude to a major reversal, however, as the President seems to hope, remains to be seen. Every time in recent years when the Court has limited this immunity somebody has shouted "Reversal!" and predicted a whole change of attitude, but it has not come yet.

Such action by Congress, incidentally, would cause great confusion in the municipal market, because the important tax-status of every new municipal issue would be completely in doubt.

It is probable that if such change were made by Congress, there would be some limit on its retroactive effect. Otherwise it might be retroactive in two ways. First it might apply to income received hereafter from municipals; second it might cause tax suits to recover income so received for the past three years (or 12 years if an income tax return had not been filed).

(Further legal aspects of the tax-exempt controversy will be discussed in subsequent stories on this page).

Britain's Foreign Trade Is Found Slowed by Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In the race for world trade Britain is now under the handicap of so stupendous a debt as materially to slow down its paces.

This is the conclusion reached in the monthly review for November of the Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

This debt, according to the latest available statistics, amounts to £9,774,300,000 of which £8,323,000,000 is national and £1,451,300,000 is owed by municipal and other local bodies.

The annual burden which this involves at present is estimated by the bank at 6.8 per cent of the national income. This may appear to be a by no means intolerable weight. But the amount is likely to rise on account of heavy additional borrowings expected in connection with the big rearmament scheme upon which the country has embarked.

Any trade slump that occurs must also adversely affect the position because it reduces the national income while leaving the total debt weight unchanged.

It is sometimes argued, the bank remarks, that debt interest payments do not constitute a real burden because for the most part they are made to nationals of the country itself. But this is fallacious because—excepting such not very large liabilities as have been incurred for public works—the debt represents no tangible asset of any considerable amount. The great bulk of the indebtedness indeed has been incurred in order to pay for that most wasteful of all human extravagance which is war.

In these circumstances the bank says any further increase in national debt charges can be met only in two ways. One is by a depression of the standard of living. The other by a reduction in new investments which in the long run has a similar effect because thereby the provision of new capital assets and new earning power will be curtailed. The bank nevertheless adds the comforting consideration that this process "may not make itself fully visible at any one time, because it may be offset by rising industrial efficiency which increases the productivity per unit of capital."

SEC Halts Japanese Bond Issue on Sale In Hawaiian Islands

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced it has halted the sale in Hawaii of a Japanese bond issue to raise funds for hostilities in China.

The commission said it had secured an injunction from the U. S. District Court for Hawaii, restraining the Doshi Kai, otherwise known as the patriotic bond subscription society from soliciting subscriptions in Hawaii for a 1,000,000 yen issue of Japanese emergency bonds.

The bonds are known in financial circles as "the Chinese incident issue."

About $56,000 collected from subscribers will be returned, the commission said.

The injunction was consented to by the society and by its principal officers who were named among the defendants, the SEC announced.

The commission charged that the Japanese Government was offering publicly an issue of emergency bonds and that the Doshi Kai, its officers and agents were soliciting subscriptions to the bonds through the mails in Hawaii without previous registration under the Securities Act of 1933.

Oregon's Exports to England in 1938 Total $7,717,280; Wheat Major Item

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Nearly half of Great Britain's purchases of $7,717,280 for 1938 which provided Portland's chief foreign market for exports was wheat. A total of 4,485,000 bushels of wheat was purchased at a value of $3,183,731.

Other leading commodities taken by Great Britain in piling up a near 3-to-1 edge over other countries were canned pears, apples, lumber, fresh pears and other canned fruits and vegetables.

Belgium Big Buyer

Wheat and lumber were the main commodities that boosted Belgium into second with $2,093,830 for 1938. In order followed Holland with $1,745,208, the Philippine Islands with $1,627,072, and Japan with $1,532,641.

Holland followed Belgium's trend in purchases, the Philippines bought much flour and paper, while Japan's purchases were overwhelmingly scrap iron.

It was announced that 65 nations had purchased goods from Portland last year, according to the Portland Merchants' Exchange.

France headed the "under-a-million" nations in purchases with $985,886, followed by China with $669,573, Mexico with $502,627, mostly in wheat, Puerto Rico, $449,434, mostly in paper and flour, and Italy, $433,159, with wheat, logs and lumber as leaders.

Tonnage Declines

Tonnage dropped 5½ per cent for the year, with values tumbling 28 per cent. The port's inbound and outbound cargo tonnage was 4,834,061 short tons, compared with 5,116,498 short tons in 1937.

Declines were in the inbound commerce, which skidded 40 per cent in value and 14 per cent in tonnage. Outbound commerce gained 10 per cent in value and 17 per cent in weight.

Canned goods led the list, with paper, wool, lumber and flour following in that order.

Boston Clearing House Elects New Officers

At the annual meeting of The Boston Clearing House Association just held the following officers were elected: President, Thomas P. Beal, President of The Second National Bank of Boston; Secretary, Herbert E. Stone, Vice-President of The Second National Bank of Boston.

Clearing House Committee included Charles E. Spencer, Jr., President, of The First National Bank of Boston; Henry J. Nichols, Vice-President of The National Shawmut Bank of Boston; Samuel H. Wolcott, Vice-President of State Street Trust Company; Roger Pierce, President of The New England Trust Company, and Robert B. Rugg, President of The National Rockland Bank of Boston.

At a meeting of the Clearing House Committee held immediately after adjournment of the Annual Meeting of the Clearing House Association, Mr. Charles E. Spencer, Jr., was elected Chairman.

Conventions Brought Total Of 268,345 to New York

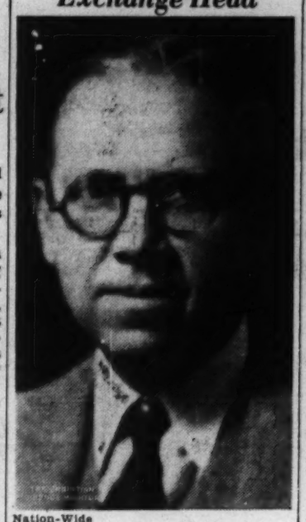
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Convention meetings brought 268,345 delegates and their friends to New York City last year, according to a report by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, honorary chairman of the conventions committee of the Merchants Association. Anticipated attendance this year—the year of the World's Fair—is expected to be far in excess of this, the prospect being for 600 conventions.

"This report shows that New York City has become the convention capital of the world," the Mayor said. "The steady building up of the number of conventions and visitors coming to New York is a tremendous asset to the city, not alone because of the money expended, but because virtually all who come here become emissaries of goodwill through the United States."

Spending by 1938 delegates and their friends in New York City was placed at approximately $26,000,000.

Exchange Head



Nation-Wide

Charles Slaughter
Elected President of the Commodity Exchange, Inc., succeeding Floyd Keeler. Mr. Slaughter is of the firm of Slaughter, Horne & Company, New York.

Commodity Prices Off 0.3 Per Cent In Jan. 14 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.3 per cent in the week ended Jan. 14, due in large part to lower food prices over the country, the Department of Commerce reported.

The decline more than offset the gain of the preceding week and placed the Bureau of Labor Statistics all-commodity index of 813 price series at 76.8 per cent of the 1926 average. The index is 0.1 per cent above the corresponding week of last month and 5.2 per cent below a year ago.

In addition to a decline of 1.8 per cent for foods, farm products prices dropped 0.4 per cent, building materials and house-furnishing goods both decreased 0.3 per cent, and fuel and lighting materials prices fell 0.1 per cent. The hides and leather products and chemicals and drugs groups advanced fractionally. Textile products, metals and metal products, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at last week's level.

The raw materials group index declined 0.4 per cent because of lower prices for agricultural commodities, raw silk, and crude rubber. The current index, 70.8, is 0.6 per cent higher than it was a month ago and is down 6.7 per cent from a year ago.

For the third consecutive week the semi-manufactured commodity index has remained unchanged at 75.0 per cent of the 1926 average. Compared with a month ago, the group index is up 0.1 per cent. It is down 3.4 per cent from the corresponding week of last year.

Wholesale prices of finished products dropped 0.2 per cent during the week. Compared with a month ago the group index, 80.3, is lower by 0.1 per cent. As compared with a year ago it is down by 4.9 per cent.

Commodity Groups	Jan. 14 1939	Jan. 7 1939	Jan. 15 1938	Jan. 16 1937
Farm products	67.3	67.6	73.4	92.3
Foods	71.3	72.6	76.8	87.3
Hides & leather prod's	94.1	93.9	97.4	101.8
Textile products	65.3	65.3	69.3	76.8
Fuel & light'g. mat'ls.	73.7	73.8	78.8	77.1
Metals & met. prod's.	94.6	94.6	96.5	90.4
Building materials	89.7	90.0	92.1	91.2
Chemicals & drugs	76.4	76.3	79.5	87.9
Housefurnish'g. goods	87.2	87.5	90.8	85.4
Miscellaneous	73.1	73.1	73.0	75.6
Raw materials	70.8	71.1	73.9	88.4
Semimanufac'd. ar'les	75.0	75.0	77.0	85.7
Finished products	80.3	80.5	84.4	84.8
All commodities other than farm prod's.	78.9	79.1	82.8	84.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.5	80.6	83.6	83.1

Realty Situation Better; Outlook Improved Over '38

CHICAGO (AP)—Real estate entered 1939 with a quickened, stronger pace, the 32nd semi-annual survey of the market by the National Association of Real Estate Boards indicated.

Compiled from reports of member boards in 274 cities throughout the nation, the survey found activity better than a year ago, capital supply the best in years, interest rates tending lower, rents stable and the sales of homesites increasing.

New Home Building

Evidence of preparation by many families for new home building was found by the association in reports of substantial activity in the homesite market. Despite recent revival of home building, 34 per cent of the cities reported an undersupply of single family dwellings at the end of the year.

Complementing this situation, interest rates and mortgage money supply were the most favorable ever recorded in the country's real estate history, the association found. Capital for mortgage loans seeking investment was reported by 77 per cent of the cities, while loans were said to be seeking capital only in 13 cent.

Interest rates in 29 per cent of the cities reporting were lower than at last year this time, when they already were the lowest in history. Only 2 per cent of the cities reported rising rates, while 69 per cent reported rates steady at last year's levels.

Selling Prices Steady

Selling prices for real estate was reported steady in 64 per cent of the cities and rents were reported in the most stable situation of the post-depression period. Rents for single family houses, which advanced steadily from 1934 to the end of 1937, felt the effect of new residential construction and were stationary in 64 per cent of reporting cities. There were up in 15 per cent, but lower than at last year this time in 21 per cent. The rise or drop has generally been about 5 per cent.

Sale of homesites during the year exceeded number of homes built. One hundred lots were sold for every 73 homes built in the cities reporting, the sales averaging one lot for every 243 persons in the urban population.

City of Memphis Bid Turned Down By Power Company

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 21 (AP)—The City of Memphis resumed full speed construction today of a duplicating electric system to compete with the Memphis Power & Light Company.

Negotiations for purchase of M. P. & L. apparently reached an impasse yesterday when power company officials refused to recommend to stockholders acceptance of either of the city's alternate offers.

The company officials notified the city that:

The $18,127,000 offer for the company's gas and electric properties would be submitted to stockholders "without recommendation."

The $13,500,000 offer for the electric system provided the company would lower gas rates had been flatly rejected.

Chairman Thomas H. Allen of the Light and Water Commission replied:

"The power company has no offer to submit to its stockholders. Our offer held only until noon Friday." The city had refused an extension of time to consider the proposals.

Shortly afterwards, the city awarded contracts totaling $443,113 for overhead distribution lines and underground ducts. The city is already serving about 6,000 customers with TVA power.

Ontario's Road Would Slash Capitalization

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a proposed plan of reorganization sharply reducing its capitalization and fixed charges.

The company controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, proposed to reduce its capitalization from $92,942,281 to $24,162,185, and fixed interest requirements from $1,288,642 to $98,667.

The plan calls for elimination of present preferred and common stock. The company has $58,107,600 of common and $2,220,000 of preferred stock outstanding. The New Haven owns $29,160,000 of the common.

The company now has a funded debt of $32,518,038.

In addition to fixed annual interest charges of $98,667, the reorganized company would have contingent interest of $225,000 annually.

In addition to the funded debt, the reorganized company would have $16,670,147 of preferred stock and 128,829 shares of no par common.

The New York, Ontario & Western owns and operates about 575 miles of line in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Extremities of the line are Weehawken, N. J., and Oswego, N. Y.

Consumers Power Plans To Expand Facilities

JACKSON, Mich. (AP)—The Consumers Power Co., which serves light and power to several score Michigan cities and communities, announced it would spend approximately $16,000,000 this year in new plant construction and other facilities.

The program includes resumption of work halted more than a year ago.

"The outlook has improved sufficiently," said Dan E. Karn, Vice-President and General Manager, "that we feel justified in expanding the original program which was interrupted by the 1938 recession."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CAMBRIDGE—1-2-3-4 rm. suites, fireplaces, free refrig., ample closets; pleasantly and conveniently situated; restricted tenancy; $40-$70. George A. Giles and Son, KIR. 2345, Realtor.

LONGWOOD MANOR, 94-102 Longwood Ave., Brookline—Beautiful large 5 rm. apt., 2 baths, stall shower, fireplace; restricted bldg.; adults.

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CULTURED woman, experienced in radio, advertising, music, public campaign work, wishes to contact person, firm or school needing such service. M. JEROME, 650 Killian St., Atlanta, Ga.; phone Main 5396.

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53 N. E. EIGHTH ST. Phone 3-5568

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
W. M. Martin Electric Co.
CONTRACTOR : DEALER
Frigidaires, Ranges, Water Heaters
3462 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Phone 4-2925

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

CALL 3-5640 for Appointment

Lucille André Beauty Salon
Every Department of MODERN BEAUTY CULTURE
SUITE 904 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

PRINTING
STATIONERY : BOOKLETS
FOLDERS
RULE FORMS : ENGRAVING
TOWLE
PRINTERS SERVICE
42 S. W. First St., Miami, Fla.
Phone 3-1445

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Cir.
Phone 42820
Coral Gables, Fla.
Anna Barlor

McAVOY'S ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORSHEIM, RED CROSS AND ENNA JETTICK SHOES
We appreciate your patronage
The new
COWENS
155 E. Flagler duPont Bldg.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1751 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled
1785 Biscayne Boulevard
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Tropical Beauty Salon
MRS. JECKS, Stylist, wishes to announce MR. HOLMAN, formerly with Max Factor and Dolly Mayson, specialist in custom permanents.
3460 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Ph. 4-3606 Open Evenings by Appointment

Phone 2-1858 Member of I. M. L. H. A.
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY SALON
WHERE INDIVIDUAL SERVICE IS GIVEN
Please telephone for appointment
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
231 Halcyon Arcade No. 4 Miami, Fla.

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

McARTHUR JERSEY FARM DAIRY
INCORPORATED
Grade A Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Delivered Daily From Our Own Herd
169 N. E. 62ND ST. PHONE 7-1017

You will enjoy your Breakfast, Luncheon or Dinner in the Quiet and Refined Atmosphere of the
PALM TEA ROOM
Owned and Operated by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Berry for Nineteen Years.
1610 Lenox Avenue, Near Lincoln Road
Phone 5-2603 MIAMI BEACH
Accommodations for Bridge Parties, Teas, Banquets

Groceries Meats Sea Foods
Fruits Vegetables
BOULEVARD GROCERY
3023 Biscayne Boulevard
Free Delivery
Julian J. Beddingfield Phone 2-8712

"Exclusive Dealer of Robert's Oriental Delicat"
Mary's Hat Shop
"THE" Milliner With a Talent for Your Particular Style
MARY F. KEMP, 161 S. E. 1st St.
Urmey Hotel Bldg. MIAMI, FLA.

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR THE ULTIMATE IN
Gowns • Sports • Coats • Knitwear
Suits, Dresses, Furs
SHOP AT **ANN'S** Importer
Exclusive Not Expensive
729 LINCOLN ROAD
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 53143

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry—Handbags
Hosiery—Accessories
Distributor of
Mary Dunhill Preparations

ORLANDO

Spring Fashions Are Here!

Dickson-Ives
The Women's Store

You'll Adore
GARNETT'S
Lovely Spring Frocks
In Small, Large and Half Sizes
$3.95 to $10.95
1 Washington St., Arcade

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston
22 No. Orange Ave. Phone 5727

Jean's EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
ORLANDO, FLA.

The Greeting Shop
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Bridge Prizes, Tallies and Party Favors, Distinctive Gifts, Antiques
LENDING LIBRARY
148 North Orange Avenue

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
44 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

SARASOTA

419 Main Street Phone 2707
THE ELECTRIC CO.
"Westinghouse"
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electric Contracting

Moderne Beauty Shop
Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
213 Main Street Tel. 6546

NATHANS
SPORTSWEAR
Exclusive Agents for
RED CROSS and RHYTHM STEP SHOES
AT FIVE POINTS

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
We Sell
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
and many other Monitor advertised products
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

ST. PETERSBURG

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 4129

Riteway Shu-Fixry
R. I. LEAVENGOOD, Prop.
RSF
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Phone 48-191

ERMATINGER'S
St. Petersburg's Exclusive
HATTERS
HAT RENOVATORS
17 Third Street, North

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
A Complete Beauty Service
104 4th St., North Phone 5705

FOUNTAIN PENS
CLEANED REPAIRED
ADJUSTED
While You Wait
ART'S PEN SERVICE
Florida Arcade Central Ave. Ent.
also Perfumes, Gifts, Douglass Candies

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 540 Central Avenue

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Dressmaking
Hemstitching Alterations
MAE CROWDER
564 Central Ave. Phone 40-003

Look your best

Dorothy-Louise Beauty Salon
DOROTHY EVANS, Owner-Manager
Smart Beauty Work for Discriminating Women
623 First Ave. North Phone 6973

WILLSON-CHASE
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
Ladies' Apparel
Millinery

GERTRUDE B. SHOOK
26 Second Street North

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Thea. Court
Phone 5979

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 First Avenue North
Phone 5711
MRS. O. D. GILLILAND, Owner and Mgr.

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
116 First Ave., N. E. Opp. Soreno Hotel
St. Petersburg, Fla.

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

TAMPA'S HEADQUARTERS
for Nationally Known Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS, RED CROSS and WALK-OVER'S
822 FRANKLIN STREET

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any home
809-809 FLORIDA AVENUE

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin St.

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201
E. Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr.

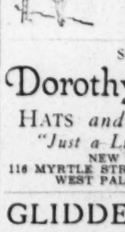
SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE


You haven't shopped at all until you've shopped at
HATCH'S
WEST PALM BEACH

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS *and* SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
NEW LOCATION
116 MYRTLE STREET TEL. 4846
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE INC.
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD GLADYS W. FRIED

A Leading Stationery Store
BOOKS—GAMES—GIFTS
HALSEY & GRIFFITH
West Palm Beach

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4009

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

VINNIE REAM BOYD
Teacher of the Spoken Word
Recitals Given for Churches, Clubs, and Drawing Room
Home Studio
892 Forrest Rd., N.E. Walnut 9629

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven paint for millions of homes.
Washable Wallpaper

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA 8789

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leadin' Fur Shop"
Furs Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
Harry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

ADOLPHE
asks Monitor Readers
to try his superior permanent where the art of proper cutting is the basis for a smart hairdress.
622 PEACHTREE ST.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

Advanced Showing of
New Spring Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys
Jos. N. Neel
"One Price to Everybody"

MRS. LINDA M. BURNEY
announces the opening of
BURNEY'S
FANCY PRODUCE
FRESH MEATS, GROCERIES
Phone 405 470 Second St.
WE DELIVER

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD
CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
216 COTTON AVENUE

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET E. & W.
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garments Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

SEE NEXT PAGE

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A cordial welcome to visitors and newcomers.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . ., BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND TUITION

6 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS—Education, French, Trips. Weekly Theatres All included. Madame Boue, 33 R. Erlanger, Paris.

POST WANTED

THE HAGUE, Netherlands. Jongeman 26 jaar, in het bezit van de diploma's H. B. S. 5 j. cursus, tijpen, tachotypie en de praktijk diploma's Engelsch en Boekhouden, 1 jarige praktijk (accountantsbureau) zoekt hem passende betrekking. Fahrenheitstraat 400. Tel. 392063. Genegen ook naar het buitenland te gaan. Young man seeks position in Accountants office.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
BOOTS MENDED
Godthaabsvej 17. Telf. Goth. 814y
Moderate Prices. Goods Delivered.

Kolonialvarer
Elisabeth Petersen
Vesterbrogade 98c. Telef. Vester 8898
PERSIL ATA IMI
RUGA DANOCRISP (Knaekbrod)
GALLE & JESSEN'S CHOCOLADER

"ØBRO"
Parfumerie og Lingeri
Classensgade 57
Tlf. Øbro. 6669

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heinz en Kellogg's Producten
Overtoom 71 Beethovenstraat 29.
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(LEATHER GOODS)

Kalverstraat 86-90
Reisartikelen
Lederwaren
Plaids—Voetzakken

COSTUMIÈRE
MEVROUW HIJMANS
Deurloostraat 36-1
beveelt zich aan voor het maken van middag- en avondtoiletten voor ieder figuur.

BOEKHANDEL JOH. GERNER
((Bookseller)
Voorradig: Cornish—St. Paul from the Trenches. Bibles. Calendar—Pictures
Overtoom 340 K. du Jardinstraat 78
Tel. 80147 Tel. 21775

D. STROOMENBERGH Jr.
(Garden Architect)
Tuin - Architect
Aanleg en onderhoud van Tuinen
Adviezen—Begrootingen—Ontwerpen.
Henrick de Keyserplein 14—Z Tel. 21121

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9 hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dijkveldstr 7¾ 73 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Phone 330728-394544-339558

BRANDSTOF BESTELLEN?—
BREURE OPBELLEN!! FUEL 33.38.10

MAISON "DICKY"
Haute Couture—Modes
Paryssche Diploma's
Mej. A. L. HEMMES.
ANTONIE HEINSIUSSTR: 21
den HAAG Tel: 851770

PARTICULIERE WIJKVERPLEGING
Twee in alle opzichten goed onderlegde en ervaren verpleegsters bieden zich aan alle hulp en attentie te verleenen.
Zuster Pieters, Nicolaistr: 14. Tel 335579
Zuster Jofriet, Regentesselr 232. T.: 395673
Nurse able give experienced care.

Juweliers Bedryf
SIMONS
INKOOP-REPARATIES-VERKOOP
PLEIN 9a Tel. 11 41 44 *Jewellers*

G. A. HESKES
Timmerfabriek "BREEDSTRAAT"
Loonzagery en Timmerfabriek
CARPENTER
Breedstraat 91—Den Haag Telefoon 110236

MEJUFFROUW S. PINA
DRESSMAKER
Dameskleermaakster
Chassèstraat 50
Telefoon 332180

Vleeschhouwery—Spekslagery
Lamslagery
E. J. VAN WESSEL
Eerste inrichting voor het bereiden van WORST en VLEESCHWAREN
FRED. HENDRIKLAAN 70
TELEFOON 552634

Prinsestr. 11
Levensmiddelen
Provisions
Tel.: 11 21 74 (5 lynen)

MRS. L. Bekker
FLORIST
GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 113
Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel. 331126

NETHERLANDS INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

Bonefaas
Batavia - Bandoeng
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

NORWAY

OSLO

A/S Skotöimagasinet
"SOLID"
Grensen 5-7
Everything in Shoes

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
in Malmö:
Saltsarsgatan 33
in Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM
Kungsgatan 40 GÖTEBORG

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIO ERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Rindlisbach
Das Haus für Nouveautés
Damen- und Herrenwäsche, Mercerie, Bonneterie
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft
(Drapery, Underlinen)

Uhren—Spezialhaus
KURT GEISTERT
Gegr. 1891
Elisabethenstrasse 15 Tel. 27.506
(WATCHES)

JOS. LEHMANN
Traiteur und Delikatessen
TEL. 20.080 *(Caterer)*

KOX
Kohlen- Import A. G.
Steinentorberg 18
Tel. 2.28.70 B. K. G. Marken
COAL

BERNE

HAUTE COUTURE
ABPLANALP & CIE
Zeitglockenlaube 6
Made to measure
Highly recommended
(Dressmaking)

THALYSIA
Korsette und Büstenhalter
Frau A. Steiger, Gutenbergstr. 9
CORSETS

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

A. SIMON
CUTLER
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11
Fine Steelware, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

The Leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co. A. G. Berne
MARKTGASSE-AMHAUSGASSE
STATIONERY and OFFICE SUPPLIES
OFFICE FURNITURE
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

Bonheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

Knives, Forks and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
28 KRAMGASSE

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.531

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

Permanent Waving
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
J. V. RÜEGG PERRIN
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4 THIRD FLOOR
English spoken

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

BURGDORF

IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZÖLE
Tel. Burgdorf 591
Coal—Wood—Benzine, etc.

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.,
except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Place des Bergues

LUCERNE

Maison Moser
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 8 Tel. 21.348

WENGEN

Sporthaus MOLITOR
All Sports Equipment
Speciality, Standard Ski Shoes
Ready made clothing, Knitted Garments

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zürich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

Bahnhofplatz 9 Zurich 1
H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co
The House for Carpets, Linoleum, Oriental Carpets, Travelling Rugs

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Tel. 31.477
Hardstrasse 89 Tel. 37.036
BUTCHER

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGES ST. CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
Grocers
Daily Deliveries 95 PLEIN STREET
RUMFORD Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell's, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto:
"ONLY THE BEST FOR BABY"
Orders Taken for Any
HANDMADE GARMENTS
Principals—MISS IVY YOUNG
MISS DOREEN SCOTT
21 Chester House (next to Ansteys)
West St. Phone 26066

The Estcourt Butchery
Family Butchers
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities:—Sausages, Polony, Waverley Hams and Bacons. Twin Streams Butter.
Stall 12, City Market Phone 20221

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for
FISH, POULTRY *and* PROVISIONS
Home Made PICKLES a Speciality.
We Stock: Heinz Food Products.
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Rd. (Opp. City Market)
Phone 22493

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision.
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings. (Skyscraper)
330 WEST STREET

PEACH & HATTON Ltd.
For Furniture and Soft Furnishings
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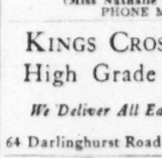
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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Advocate (I John 2:1)—*Ad'-vo-kate*

The Greek word here rendered "advocate" is *parakletos*; and it is translated "comforter" in John 14:16. The word suggests someone called to the side of another for help or counsel.

Attributes (275:16—plural noun)—*At'-rih-butes.*

There is a nice distinction between "attribute" (Latin *attribuere*, "to give or assign") and "quality" (Latin *qualis*, "such"); for the latter word signifies that which a thing really and objectively is (its "suchness"), while the former is applied subjectively to a characteristic or adjunct which, through custom, reason, faith, or demonstration, is recognized as belonging to a thing.

A quality is that which a thing really is in some respect; an attribute is that which we conceive or apprehend a thing to be in some respect. For example, wrathfulness was once ignorantly attributed to Deity.

Of course, the more we know about Deity, the better able we are to recognize the divine qualities and to properly ascribe His attributes.

Behests (495:29)—*Be-hests'.*

Although "behest" is ordinarily used to designate a command, mandate, or injunction, the middle English *beheste* was applied also to a promise; and in this it followed the Anglo-Saxon *behæs*, "a vow," and *behatan*, "to promise."

We might, then, read into "behest" a blending of the meanings. For us, let it be a command, obedience to which results in a blessing.

Charity (I Cor. 13)—Renders the Greek *agape*, which suggests a divinely spontaneous love which goes beyond man's mere rights. It is a much higher concept of love than that suggested by the common word *philanthropia*, which connotes a love of man which does not go beyond giving a man his rights.

Chastisements (323:6)—The vowels are short, and the accent is on the first syllable, *chas'-tiz-ments.*

Ecclesiastes (Bible book)—The first *e*, unlike that in "Ephesians," is short.

Executor (30:17)—From the first edition of the textbook through the fifteenth, the word "testator" was used here. In the sixteenth edition the word was changed to "executor." It is obvious, therefore, that the new word was expected to retain some of the legal implications of the old one, especially since the two main divisions of the Bible are "testaments."

It is to be recommended, then, that "executor" here be pronounced *eg-zek'-u-tor.* (Incidentally, to many, *ek'-se-ku-tor* suggests "executioner.")

Exhort (I Thess. 4:1)—*Eg-zort'.*

Hecatombs (367:6)—*Hek'-a-tomz* (*e* and *o* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

On state occasions of great rejoicing, the ancients used to offer up to their gods sacrifices of hundreds of cattle at a time. In fact, the Greeks had a word, *hekatombe*, which specifically designated a sacrifice of 100 oxen (*hekaton*, "hundred," and *bous*, "ox").

In course of time, the word came to be applied to any sacrifice of a large number of victims; and from this it was only natural that our English word might be expanded to include any extravagantly large, showy, or wordy sacrifice, offering, or ritualistic observance.

Incentive (454:18)—*In-sen'-tiv.*

This word, formerly believed to have been derived from Latin *incendere*, "to set on fire," is now accepted as being derived from *incentivus*, "that which strikes up a tune"—hence, "that which incites." An incentive is something which arouses the feelings and incites to action.

Manifest (John 14:21)—Here renders Greek *emphanizo*, "to cause to be manifested or shown plainly." As the Oxford Companion Bible notes, it is "used of causing that to be seen (or known) which would not otherwise have been cognizable by the unaided eye (or mind)."

Meet (494:10)—"Meet" implies reciprocal action or effort by both parties.

Mock (329:22)—The *o* is short as in modern. Avoid *mawk.*

Morale (367:2)—*Mo-rahl'* (*o* as in *obey*, *a* preferably as in *ask*).

Perfect (354:22), **perfected** (I John 2:5)—As a verb this word is accented preferably on the second syllable.

Propitiation (I John 4:10)—*Pro-pish-ih-ay'-shun* (secondary stress on second syllable).

This word has had rather widespread use in connection with the once popular belief that the sacrifice of the Way-shower was designed to propitiate (Latin *propitiare*, "to render favorable")—that is, to placate or appease—a Deity supposedly made wrathful by the sins of men, and to bring about a return of the divine favor. But today sincere religionists are having much difficulty in squaring this theory with the enlightened understanding of God, who, according to John, is Love, incapable of wrath. And more and more there is seen the willingness to account for the Master's act of propitiation as the setting of an example of self-sacrifice which should render favorable, worthy, more spiritual, those who followed it.

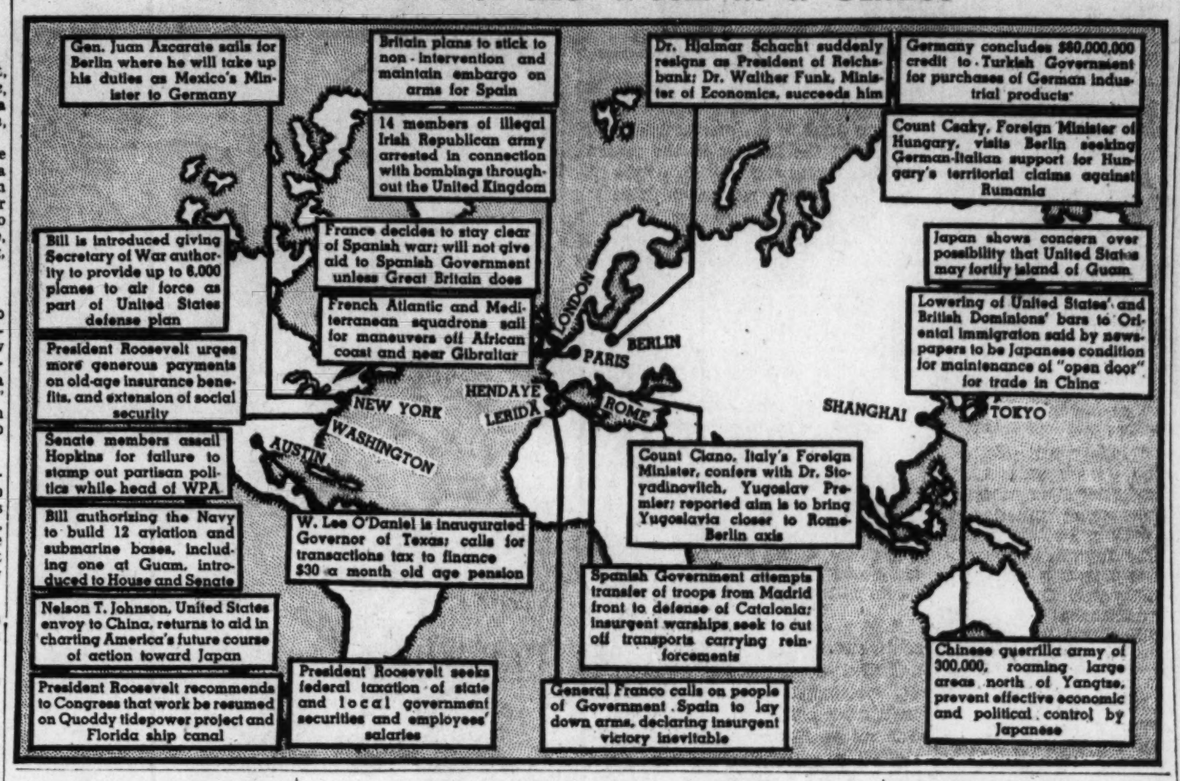
"Vaunteth not itself" (I Cor. 13:4)—*Vaun'-teth.*

The Greek word rendered "vaunteth not" is *perpereuomai*, which suggests "not boastful."

The Great Difference

The longer I live, the more certain I am, that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy—invincible determination . . .—Buxton.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Gen. Juan Azcarate sails for Berlin where he will take up his duties as Mexico's Minister to Germany
Britain plans to stick to non-intervention and maintain embargo on arms for Spain
14 members of illegal Irish Republican army arrested in connection with bombings throughout the United Kingdom
Dr. Hjalmar Schacht suddenly resigns as President of Reichsbank; Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of Economics, succeeds him
Germany concludes $60,000,000 credit to Turkish Government for purchases of German industrial products
Count Csaky, Foreign Minister of Hungary, visits Berlin seeking German-Italian support for Hungary's territorial claims against Rumania
Bill is introduced giving Secretary of War authority to provide up to 6,000 planes to air force as part of United States defense plan
France decides to stay clear of Spanish war; will not give aid to Spanish Government unless Great Britain does
French Atlantic and Mediterranean squadrons sail for maneuvers off African coast and near Gibraltar
Japan shows concern over possibility that United States may fortify island of Guam
Lowering of United States' and British Dominions' bars to Oriental immigration said by newspapers to be Japanese condition for maintenance of "open door" for trade in China
President Roosevelt urges more generous payments on old-age insurance benefits, and extension of social security
LONDON
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ROME
HENDAYE
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NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
AUSTIN
SHANGHAI
TOKYO
Senate members assail Hopkins for failure to stamp out partisan politics while head of WPA
Count Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, confers with Dr. Stoyadinovitch, Yugoslav Premier; reported aim is to bring Yugoslavia closer to Rome-Berlin axis
Bill authorizing the Navy to build 12 aviation and submarine bases, including one at Guam, introduced to House and Senate
W. Lee O'Daniel is inaugurated Governor of Texas; calls for transactions tax to finance $30 a month old age pension
Spanish Government attempts transfer of troops from Madrid front to defense of Catalonia; insurgent warships seek to cut off transports carrying reinforcements
Nelson T. Johnson, United States envoy to China, returns to aid in charting America's future course of action toward Japan
President Roosevelt seeks federal taxation of state and local government securities and employees' salaries
General Franco calls on people of Government Spain to lay down arms, declaring insurgent victory inevitable
Chinese guerrilla army of 300,000, roaming large areas north of Yangtze, prevent effective economic and political control by Japanese
President Roosevelt recommends to Congress that work be resumed on Quoddy tidepower project and Florida ship canal

Little Chauncey

"Would you mind turning the radio on the weather report for today?"

The Best Preaching

Good men are always preaching to the bad by the example of their lives, and in this way they often do more good than others who preach in the pulpit.—Anon.

In Lighter Vein

Either Way

"I hear there are twins at the Bates house—boys or girls?"

"I think one's a boy and the other a girl—but it may be the other way 'round."—Atlanta Two Bells.

The Depression Is Over

A commercial traveler began to turn the room upside down.

"What have you lost, dear?" asked his wife.

"I've taken an order today," he revealed, "and I've mislaid the address of my firm."

Some High School Howlers

Radius is the distance you can get on your radio.

Periphery is what a submarine boat looks out of when it cannot see where it is going.

A tripod is what seeds grow in when there are three of them.

Oxygen is what you become when you are eighty years old.

Rations are the movements of objects, such as migrations, vibrations, gyrations, etc.

Little rivers that run into big ones are called tribulations.

A marsupial is an inhabitant of Mars.

An orchid is what fruit trees grow in.

The New Soloist

"How did you like her singing?"

"Wonderful! I could almost understand some of the words she sang."

Penny Dowry

"Mummie, give me a penny. We are playing at getting married, but Eric won't take me without a dowry."—Der Lustige Sachse (Leipzig).

Feminine Method

Father: "Elsie, haven't you nearly finished that book?"

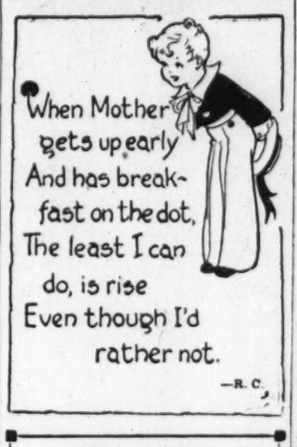
Daughter: "Yes, Father, very nearly; I've only a few pages to read in the middle."—Moustique.

Brevities

Portland (Ore.) Spectator: Anthony Eden says England is not asking anyone to pull her chestnuts out of the fire. But she probably hopes someone will put out the fire.

Lowell Leader: The diplomat representing Nepal in London is pictured as wearing a splendidly plumed and bejeweled hat valued at $250,000. Doubtless British husbands are praying that this will not set a precedent for the ladies.

Manly Manners



Quotation for Today

IT IS much easier to be critical than correct.
—DISRAELI.

Monitor Movie Guide

The Cowboy and the Lady (Goldwyn) — Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in a story about a daughter of wealth who marries a rodeo rider and thereby persuades her father to give up empty political ambitions. Light and generally amusing. Family.

Devil's Island (Warner) — Melodrama of the penal colony, not as it is now, but as Hollywood imagines it may have been, with scenes of convict labor, execution, escape, recapture, and final vindication. Boris Karloff is the unjustly imprisoned doctor. Adults and young persons.

His Exciting Night (Universal) — Slender farce about a timid fellow whose boss tries to "frame" him as the handiest way of keeping a rich customer. As a result the fellow almost loses his bride. Charles Ruggles is funnier than the story. Adults and young persons.

Off the Record (Warner)—Involved combination of melodrama and romance about a pair of reporters who marry, and the hard little orphan whom they rescue from a reformatory and try to set on the right path. Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell, Bobby Jordan. Adults and young persons.

Smashing the Spy Ring (Columbia)—Unpretentious but entertaining for those who like spy stories. This time a Federal agent unmasks a well-established post of "foreign" operatives. Ralph Bellamy, Fay Wray, Regis Toomey, Walter Kingsford. Family.

Son of Frankenstein (Universal)—Horror picture following the pattern of its predecessor, "Frankenstein." Basil Rathbone, Boris Karloff, and Bela Lugosi. Adults and mature young persons.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family — "Kentucky," "Out West with the Hardys," "A Christmas Carol," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol," "You Can't Take It With You," "Brother Rat," "That Certain Age," "If I Were King," "Arkansas Traveler," "Girls' School," "Boys Town," "Four Daughters," "My Lucky Star," "Carefree," "Keep Smiling."

Adults and Young People: "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "Bob, Son of Battle" ("To the Victor"), "The Young in Heart," "The Citadel" (mature), "Drums," "The Sisters," "A Man to Remember," "Stablemates," "The Mad Miss Manton," "Too Hot to Handle," "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature), "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

Adults Only: "Thanks for the Memory," "Amphitryon," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "Club de Femmes."

Odds and Ends

A Lasting Cabinet

Franklin Pierce, of all the men to hold the office of President of the United States, was the only one to complete a term without a change of Cabinet.

From Northwest to Southeast

Cape Flattery, Washington, and a point on the Florida coast south of Miami, are the two points farthest apart in the United States—an airline distance of 2,835 miles.

In This Day and Age

If and when the Grand Coulee Dam is completed, the 23,000,000 tons of concrete that will have been poured into it will represent four times the volume of Egypt's great Pyramid.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Naval Christmas

Los Angeles

It was an unusual sight on December 24, when 2,700 children were guests aboard 26 ships of the United States Navy in Los Angeles Harbor.

The rigid discipline of the Navy was forgotten on this day, but the age-old tradition of the fleet was carried out with gratifying results.

Shore boats were crowded with happy, expectant children, 700 of whom were in charge of welfare organizations, while 2,000 were the sons and daughters of enlisted men. Arrival at the ships was a thrill that the children will never forget; and they will never know how carefully everything had been planned, weeks in advance, to make their attendance a memorable one.

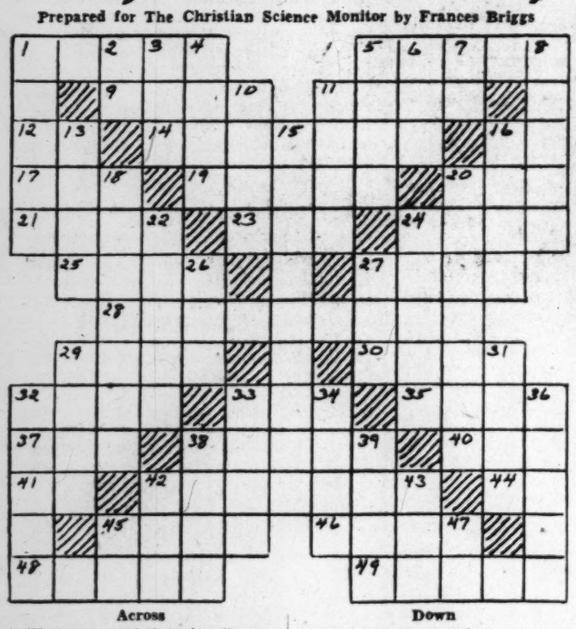
Every child was served with a dinner that was especially prepared for the young visitors; and when the celebration drew to a close every one was remembered with a gift.

A Child of God

Bad will be the day for every man when he becomes absolutely contented with the life that he is living, with the thoughts that he is thinking, with the deeds he is doing; when there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul something larger, which he knows that he was meant and made to do because he is still, in spite of all, the child of god.—Phillips Brooks.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was one of three favorite apostles?
5—Where is Tuscany?
9—If you were a Netherlander, what foot covering would you wear?
11—What is the ridge fixed across finger board of a guitar?
12—Twelve inches equal what (abbr.)?
14—If you were in Kalininsk, in what republic of Soviet Russia would you be?
16—What dominion of British Empire was discovered by Tasman (abbr.)?
17—What tree is grown in California and Gulf States?
19—Fence pickets are what?
20—What constellation contains Regulus?
21—What measure of land originally was amount plowed by yoke of oxen in a day?
23—What evergreen tree grows in Eurasia and northern Africa?
24—What coin might you spend in Nicaragua?
25—What was ancient language of Java?
27—In signaling with flags, what are motions of 90 degrees to right from vertical?
28—If you were in Ottawa, Canada, in what direction would you travel to reach city of Quebec?
29—Did the English fire, wear, or feed the brown Bess?
30—Near what river of France and Belgium were battles fought in 1914-18?
32—What is second letter of Greek alphabet?
33—Who was famous Siamese twin brother of Chang?
35—Who was represented by Hesiod as first of the gods?
37—The Irish city of Cork is on what river?
38—What were erected at Rome by Titus and other emperors?
40—Who was mother of Three Little Pigs?
41—What suffix is used in nouns from Latin and Greek?
42—What were feudal tenants?
44—What name is given to either of two Old Testament books (abbr.)?
45—If you visited Zealand, whom would you see (sing.)?
46—The jacana has very long what?
48—What is the gold monetary unit of Great Britain?
49—What is smallest part of a shoe between ball and instep?

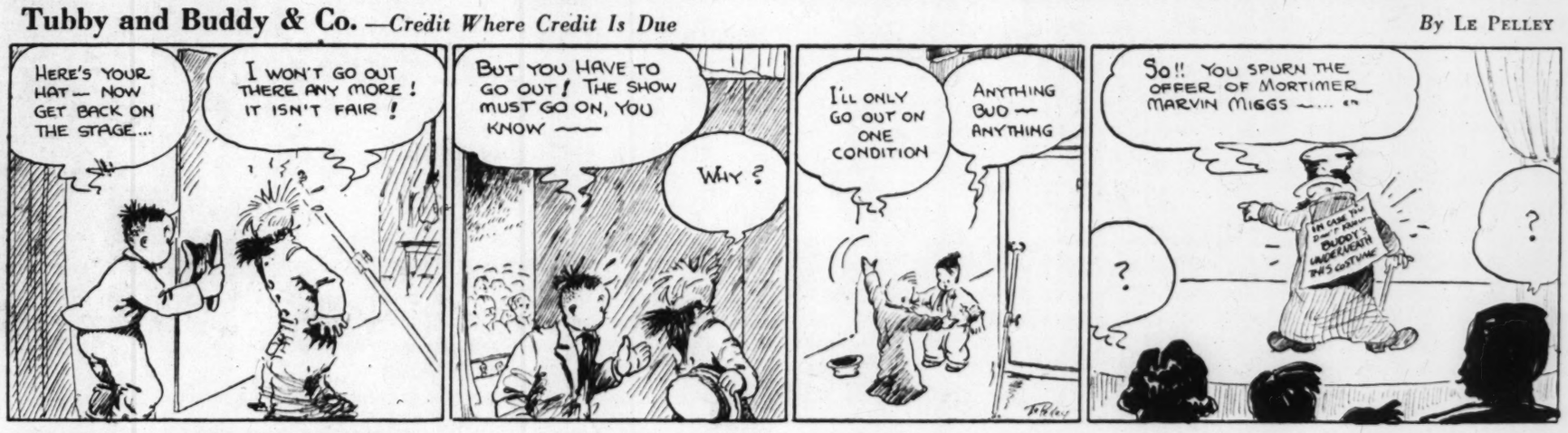
Down

1—What seaport of Palestine was anciently known as Joppa?
2—What is one thousandth of a curie (abbr.)?
3—What leather is used especially in sporting shoes?
4—What household article do you buy in form of bars, tablets, chips, or powder?
5—What is a kind of quartz that is iridescent because of internal cracks?
6—What is hyson?
7—Near.
8—What river in Mississippi flows to Mississippi River?
10—Who was American discoverer of Columbia River?
11—Orville and Wilbur Wright did what to become famous?
13—What is filled with hair, feathers, etc., to form a mattress or pillow?
15—What animals do mahouts drive?
16—What suffix is used to form abstract nouns?
18—What is name of peak which is highest point in Montana?
20—What is another name for literature?
22—What is the capital of Alemtejo, Portugal?
24—What is a force with legal authority?
26—Galway Bay indents coast of what country (abbr.)?
27—What is the time required by a celestial body in turning once on its axis?
29—Would you feed, wear, or burn the angwantibo?
31—What piece would be used in game of chess?
32—What is a small nonrigid airship (colloq.)?
33—What, "in writing comes from art, not chance"?
34—What is a mountain pass in India called?
36—Who wrote of island of Lilliput?
38—What did John Philip Sousa conduct?
39—How would you play a composition marked "largo"?
42—What salt lake is in eastern Turkey in Asia?
43—Where are petrels often seen?
45—What was nationality of Daniel Heinsius, poet (abbr.)?
47—If you were in Italy, how would you say "yes"?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

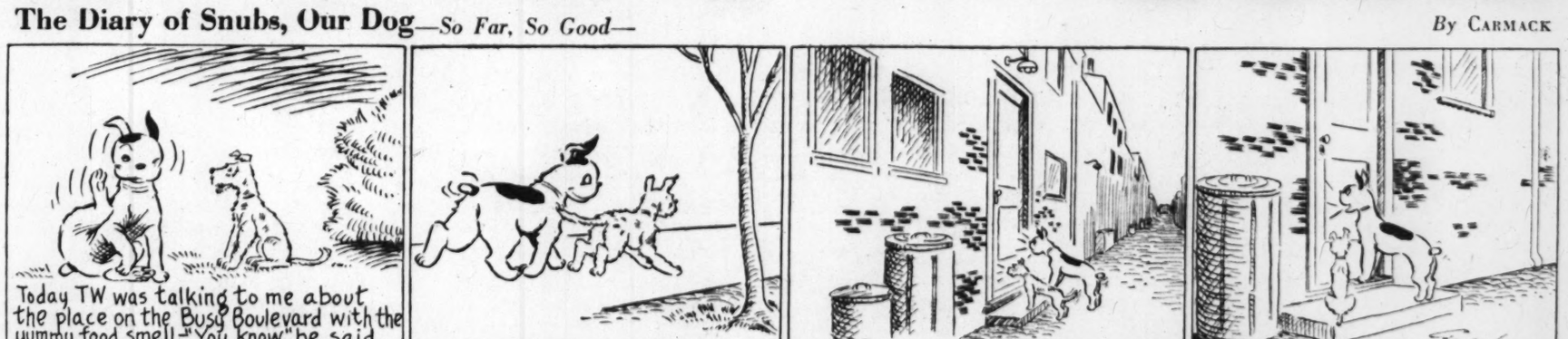
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Credit Where Credit Is Due*

By LE PELLEY


HERE'S YOUR HAT— NOW GET BACK ON THE STAGE...
I WON'T GO OUT THERE ANY MORE! IT ISN'T FAIR!
BUT YOU HAVE TO GO OUT! THE SHOW MUST GO ON, YOU KNOW ~~
WHY?
I'LL ONLY GO OUT ON ONE CONDITION
ANYTHING BUD— ANYTHING
SO!! YOU SPURN THE OFFER OF MORTIMER MARVIN MIGGS ~~...
IN CASE YOU DON'T KNOW IT BUDDY'S UNDERNEATH THIS COSTUME
?
?

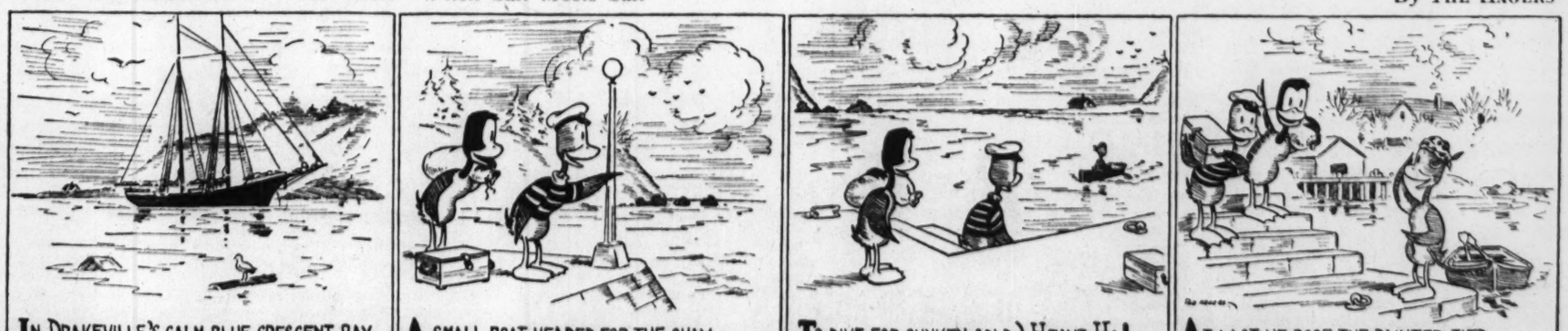
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*So Far, So Good*—

By CARMACK


Today TW was talking to me about the place on the Busy Boulevard with the yummy food smell—"You know," he said, "there must be a back door to that place and if we could find it we might get acquainted with the cook---etc"—
"Sounds like a good idea", I wagged, and down to the Busy Boulevard we went.
Well, it was easy to find the back door—The yummy smell was stronger there than it was out front.
"Now to see what the cook is like," I wagged as I barked at the door.

The Adventures of Waddles—*When Salt Meets Salt*

By THE HAGERS


IN DRAKEVILLE'S CALM BLUE CRESCENT BAY THE NANCY JANE AT ANCHOR LAY.
A SMALL BOAT HEADED FOR THE QUAY. (SO I WAS GOING OUT TO SEA
TO DIVE FOR SUNKEN GOLD.) HEAVE HO! THAT SAILOR IN THE SKIFF WAS SLOW.
AT LAST HE ROSE, THE PAINTER TIED. THE BO'SUN! SHIPMATE!" WE BOTH CRIED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Relief Rebellion

REVOLTING against relief takes a stout heart but not a cold one. Washington reports that the rebellion which cut President Roosevelt's WPA estimate by $150,000,000 is crumbling in the Senate. A snowstorm, bringing close to Senators the visible evidences of hardships which might be encountered by men and women dropped from the rolls, is said to be one factor. Another is the storm beating upon Washington from high pressure areas "back home" where the effects of relief reductions are felt first-hand.

Voting to reduce relief is one thing; dealing with the human beings who cannot find jobs is another, as Mayor La Guardia of New York effectively pointed out to the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Thursday. Conceding that the cost of relief is "fantastic" and cannot be carried for long, Mr. La Guardia was persuasive in his portrayal of the acute need and his contention that the great majority prefer genuine jobs to keeping a family in a city on as little as $55.50 a month under WPA. It is hard to question his conclusion that no drastic reduction can be made until more jobs are open. And it is well to understand the viewpoint of mayors and governors who feel that the need must be met and cannot be met by tax-dry municipal or state treasuries.

Whether we call it political pressure or simply unwillingness to see free men and women fare worse than those committed to prison, this attitude touches everyone who comes to grips first-hand with the problem of caring for the unemployed. More and more we come back to the conviction that drastic increase of employment is the essential solution. Whether approached from the humanitarian side, from that of preserving democracy, or from that of halting runaway deficits, this is the keystone of America's most pressing problem.

How, then, bring about a real revival of jobs, a sharp increase in national income? Businessmen say it is up to Government. Government says it waits on business. Workers and employers each declare the other must take the lead. Mr. La Guardia called for an adjournment of politics and of labor trouble. He made a specific proposal that labor agreements be left as they are for three years, except for changes made on a statistical basis of changed living costs. This might work some hardship on certain workers or employers. But if it produced a general recovery of jobs and national income, all would count it cheap.

The Senate subcommittee vote sustaining the House cut in WPA money but providing that the rolls be maintained until April and leaving a way open for more funds if needed illustrates the difficulties of rebelling against relief. It confirms what everyone feels—that drastic reductions will not be made until jobs are sharply increased. The only feasible revolt even of stout-hearted men so long as they have hearts is to rise in united action against the disunity and distrust which are hampering genuine recovery of business and the full employment of capital and labor.

A strong stand against politics in relief is required. And a firm check on easy political spending is imperative. But moves toward economy which disregard the facts of relief needs only arouse hate. They will hardly become more than gestures until business and government, workers and employers recognize that their mutual interest in real recovery is far greater than any divisive selfish interest. Only then will there be a successful revolt against irresistible relief appeals—a revolution to overthrow a relief system which all agree is intolerable.

Spoils and Massachusetts's Prisons

THE recent protest against "political patronage" in the Massachusetts penal system made by a former Commissioner of Correction, Dr. A. Warren Stearns, and his plea for more career men and women in correctional institutions brings into focus the perennial question, How much does the spoils system enter into state penal organizations?

At present the Commissioner of Correction in Massachusetts is appointed by the Governor. The Commissioner in turn appoints the warden at Charlestown and the superintendents of the other State penal institutions—subject to the approval of the Governor and Council. The warden and superintendents appoint all of their subordinates and although the prison guards must be chosen from a Civil Service list, the deputies do not have to be so selected.

It is obvious that workers who achieve important posts in the correctional field through merit alone are, as a general rule, more qualified than those who attain their positions through political largess.

Dr. Stearns' remarks are applicable to the penal systems of many other States where Civil Service does not prevail even to the extent that it does in Massachusetts. It has been noticeable that in some of these States, where frequent turnover of correctional workers has followed changing political fortunes, unrest and outbreaks in the prisons have resulted. Elimination of patronage in the state penal systems and the establishment of career services is necessary if prisons are to perform their function satisfactorily.

Rhyme of the Modern Mariner

RECOLLECTIONS of Holman Day's homespun Yankee humor find a fantastic parallel in reports from far at sea of the ship that broke amidship and drifted off in two directions. The curious manner in which the Norwegian steamer Jaguar broke in two and slowly parted company with itself is strangely reminiscent of the arrival in Boston of the Maine-coast schooner Nancy P, made famous in Day's lyrical tomfoolery about how:

> The Nancy P, she'd grown that old,
> Her butts had rotted all away.
> Her lo'd of planks still jammed the hold,
> But we'd left her bottom in Sheepscot Bay.

Thanks to modern safety methods of steel ship construction, the Jaguar needed no lumber cargo to buoy her dismembered self. Watertight transverse bulkheads have proved their worth in putting naval theory to the test. The Jaguar, of course, is a total loss. But her crew are bound to port aboard the rescue ship Duala with the makings of a yarn that makes Holman Day's rhyme about the Nancy P seem not so tall.

Funk for Schacht

SUBSTITUTION of Dr. Walther Funk for Dr. Hjalmar Schacht in the presidency of the Reichsbank symbolizes the manner in which intra-party differences are being resolved in Germany. As in the sphere of political relations the removal of General von Blomberg was a prelude to a more vigorous policy which led to absorption of Austria and the Sudetenland by Germany, so in the sphere of economic relations with other countries Dr. Schacht's removal from the Reichsbank presidency appears to forecast increasingly radical policies in trade and finance.

What effect Dr. Schacht's methods in conference with representatives of other countries over the Jewish refugee problem may have had on his standing with the National Socialist Party's leadership is not clear. With his removal from the Reichsbank has come word that the discussions on refugees are now terminated but that new discussions may be inaugurated—possibly with, possibly without—Dr. Schacht.

Dr. Funk's accession follows efforts on his part to carry German trade into Eastern Europe, where exists an economic conflict not only between Britain and Germany, but between Germany and its axis partner, Italy. His elevation, and his threats to transfer German purchases from the United States to the Balkans indicate satisfaction in Germany with the results of Dr. Funk's journeyings east.

Dr. Schacht's removal not only signifies a more stringent control over the Reichsbank by the Government, but an increasing feeling on the part of the National Socialists that they no longer need address other Governments through representatives who, like Dr. Schacht, stand for moderation in international dealing. Dr. Schacht stays in the Cabinet, however, though with what influence it is too soon to say. Presumably the Third Reich's leaders feel that conditions may arise in which a man of his stamp will be indispensable. Meanwhile, it appears Dr. Funk is more expressive of National Socialism's economic outlook.

Guam—A Door Check

THE strong disapproval which the American Navy's plan to fortify Guam arouses in Tokyo will not fail to register on the State Department's seismograph in Washington. Reports from Friday's White House press conference, indicating that the President seems more concerned at the moment in having Congress authorize an appropriation than in having work actually carried out, confirms the feeling that the fortification plan is being used to put diplomatic pressure on Japan.

Already it has had significant repercussions. Japan is protesting the proposed fortification of Guam on the grounds that the United States would be violating the agreement signed at the Washington Conference in 1922. In other words, Tokyo is asking the United States to uphold the treaty Japan renounced when she invaded China, and began fortifying her mandated islands. Authorizing the setting aside of funds to fortify Guam should serve as a warning to Japan that the United States does not intend to be bound by a treaty another signatory does not respect.

From the standpoint of strategic possibilities alone, the United States may be starting a diplomatic bluffing match in which Japan holds the winning cards because of a defensive superiority based on geographical advantages. But can Japan—already financially hard put by the war in China—afford to play this kind of a game? It would cost the United States a tremendous sum to extend its base of naval operations so close to Japanese waters. Japan's probable unwillingness to tax her economic resources to match this costly threat may prove to be an effective check on the slamming of the Open Door in China.

It is a hazardous game, but evidently the Administration feels that the chances of restraining Japanese aggression in this way justify the gesture in the direction of Guam.

Christianity's Path

Book News of the Day

HOW long and how tortuous the way, as we have been accustomed to think of it, from ancient Bethlehem and the Manger to the present. Yet how strong and how visible the pliable chain which reaches back to the dawn of the Christian Era when its meandering course is sympathetically and thoughtfully traced. The examiner of the recorded title to landed possessions must have before him an abstract, or brief compilation, of the record itself.

IN LINKS IN CHRISTIANITY'S CHAIN, by Albert Field Gilmore (Boston: Waters Stationery Co.; Chicago Associated Authors. $3), the indelible markings along the way have been revealed and made plain. And all this has been accomplished so adroitly, so convincingly and so conclusively that one marvels that there should ever have existed even a shadow of apprehension that the record as we have always read it, and accepted it, might have lacked that authority which seems now to have been established by actual proof.

* * *

It is a truism, long quoted, that no chain can be stronger than its weakest link. The search of the philosophic skeptic, unbiased but unconvinced, has been for a weak link in the chain which Dr. Gilmore has so carefully and patiently, and yet so picturesquely, forged for us. Link by link, indenture by indenture, inheritance by inheritance, and decree by decree, the links in the long chain have been examined, tested, assayed. Upon the record itself, as it is revealed, a court of justice, a referee, a master in chancery would, I believe, find that the title and right of those of this generation in and to the inheritance of the ages is valid and incontestable.

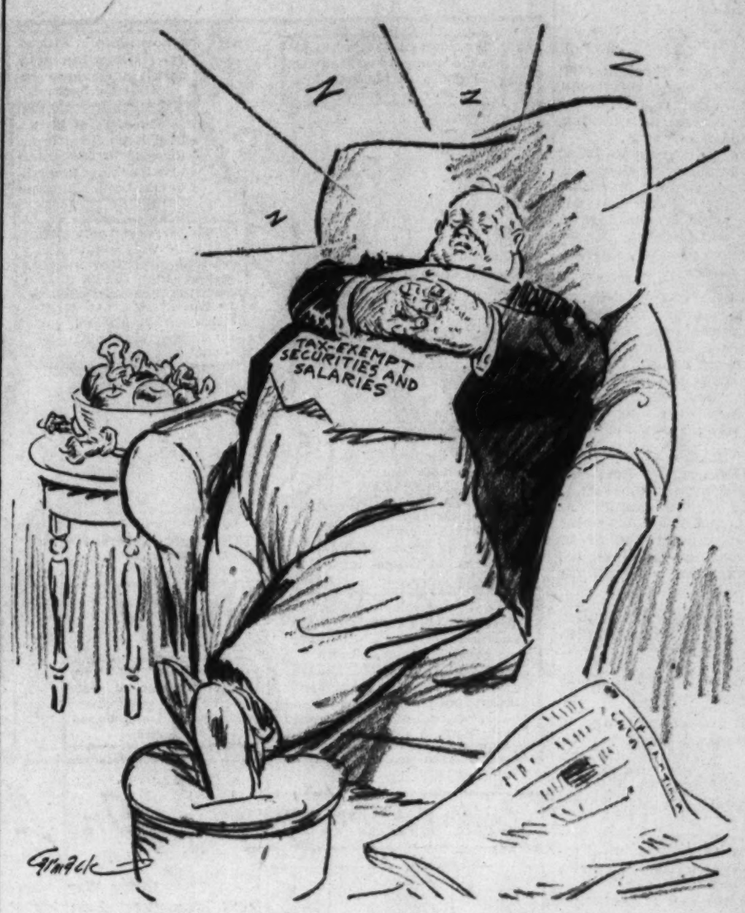
The survival of this priceless right and the existence of documentary evidence to establish this title would not have been assured by the preference of Christianity's avowed enemies. It is because there was inherent in the Truth of being that which could not be extinguished, erased, or destroyed, that a defined line, perceptible to reasonable understanding, marks the course of Christianity from the Manger, the Cross and Emmaus and Bethany to the present. That line, always existing, has, in the work at hand, been illuminated and made plain.

* * *

The survival of the Christian faith, taught in the early centuries of the Christian Era, was discouraged by the cruelties imposed by its enemies of the older religions or faiths. In later centuries it has survived despite the contrasting beliefs and dogmas of its more enlightened followers and adherents. But Dr. Gilmore discovers that the light has not and cannot be hid. Its effulgence increases as those who seek find new and increasing proofs of its power to overcome sickness, sin and even death itself. That realization brings a new revelation of the saving grace manifested to the world by the Saviour.

F. L. P.

He's Loafed Long Enough



Mid-Winter Past

JUST why as a child I should have visited my grandparents during New England's mid-winter, I do not know, but I always did. The big old-fashioned farmhouse, not heated as was ours in the city, but so warmly radiant in retrospect that I never see a sheet-iron stove but that I think of watching the red glow of burning chunks of wood through a square of isinglass in grandmother's sitting-room stove. A nickel foot-rest, too, it had, where I could rest my small feet and consider the difference in size of mine and grandfather's as he used the nickel rail to tip himself back in his big chair, while he related to me tales of the woods—fox tracks in the snow and a whole family of young reds playing on the sand knolls.

Grandmother, piecing gay blocks for a quilt, would be saying little, but when I saw her getting up from her Boston rocker, moving back the fancy dome from the stove and placing on its flat top the heavy soap-stone, I knew it was most time for me to mount the stairs. Time to burrow into the deep feather bed warmed by this same flat stone put into an outing-flannel bag, listen to the night wind, singing through the bare limbs of the giant maple and wonder with a touch of envy if perchance the little foxes were not frollicking in the light of the white moon.

* * *

But not always was I tucked in early to dream of winter's four foots. Occasionally as a second treat, I was taken by my grandparents to a social held in one of the rambling country houses, where young men and women would go arm in arm walking round the big central chimney until they should in turn be caught by arms across a doorway. Then when tired of this, would congregate in the parlor, there with shouts of mirth "to spin the platter." A fascinating game it seemed to me as I saw one after another go dashing out on the gay-flowered Brussels carpet to grasp the whirling tin before it ceased to spin.

But best of all the molasses candy-pull, held always once during the mid-winter season in the district school. And this not being far from my grandfather's house, I, muffled up to the chin in coat and tippet, would go crunching along between my grandparents on the hard packed snow to the little schoolhouse set in the fork of the crossing of the roads.

Lanterns glimmering through the small-paned windows making the heart light and the step gay as we mounted the great door-stone, lifted the iron latch and walked in to the "entry" where, removing our coats and hats, we could hear merry voices.

Inside, the huge iron kettle on the rusty oblong stove, sending out delectable odors as the molasses mixture bubbled and foamed. One of the girls always stirring with a long iron spoon while everybody else pushed for a turn to peer into the tantalizing brew and watch as drops from the spoon were tested out in a cup of cold water.

"Did it make a soft ball in the fingers?"

If it did, the molten mass would be poured into flat milk pans, there to cool for the pulling.

* * *

And then the fun began. I, sitting on one of the smallest benches, would clutch my hands in excitement as I contemplated the men and women pairing off for the pulling. Faces red. Hands redder. Back and forth the strip of candy moving like a shuttle. Clapped together. Stretched. Faster, faster. The brown growing light brown. The light brown turning tan. Texture elastic. Fibers spinning fine. Mounting merriment. Snatches of a song. "I was seeing Nellie home."

The red hot stove with its long black stove-pipe sending out prodigious heat. The older women cutting pie on the teacher's desk standing precisely on the small six-inch platform. The middle-aged teacher writing a conundrum on the one blackboard. The young minister suggesting a spelling match.

"Someone sure to go down on Nebuchadnezzar," grandmother smiling behind her gold-rimmed glasses. Grandmother an excellent speller.

But no spelling contest until the candy was finished and, cut in short stubby sticks, was passed round again and again.

A confection so delicious that long after we had crunched back through the cold and I, wide awake, was digging my toes into a spot warmed by the soapstone, I could taste its lingering sweetness. Some day I would be big enough to be a grown-up partner at a candy-pull. And, oh, my bit of mixture would be spun so very white. Whiter than the moonbeam that on the old-fashioned blue coverlet made a pattern of light.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

North . . South . . East . . West

The Mantle of Charity

By Frank L. Perrin

ON NEXT Thursday evening, January 26, at an informal dinner gathering in New York City, a number of representatives of American thought and life will meet to consider the needs and discuss the means of meeting and supplying the needs of several hundred thousand underprivileged children in the southern and southeastern mountain country of the United States. It is significant that on this occasion there will be among the speakers former President Herbert Hoover and former Governor Alfred E. Smith. Nine years ago last November these two were the opposing candidates for the Presidency, one the victor and one the vanquished. It is also significant that today the individual views of both are somewhat more in accord than in 1928. Another distinguished speaker upon this occasion will be Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, a newspaperman of national prominence.

What is the common cause in which these three men and the hundreds of guests who will assemble at that time are united? The poor, we have been told, are always with us. But their need is not always for mere sustenance. There is a reasonable and perhaps adequate supply of food even in the hill country, in the valleys and on the hills. There can be real privation even with food in abundance. It is the greater need which these three busy and charitably inclined men, together with others associated with what is known as the Save the Children Fund, are endeavoring to find effective means of meeting.

* * *

The annual gathering marks the seventh anniversary of the organization. It was founded during the most trying period of what we all still think of as the depression. It has survived and grown and its usefulness has increased, perhaps because of its genuinely unselfish motives in serving a community of more than a million families but few of whom are embraced in the alphabetical categories of public or national welfare. Shoes and clothing, books, and mechanical toys, have been contributed and distributed at a minimum of cost for supervision and administration. Tons of used clothing of every description, shoes from factories purchased by contributors to the fund, almost numberless thousands of school books and stories for people hungry for "just something to read," find their way to the county and community centers and into the one-room neighborhood schoolhouses.

Perhaps it is not the grandest or most picturesque work in this world of ours. But I imagine that those who find it convenient to listen to the radiocast talks of our friends Mr. Hoover, Mr. Smith and Mr. Capper will be convinced that it is a work someone must do, and that the someones should be those who hope and who will endeavor to direct the thought of the needy recipients aright.

* * *

A thoughtful and widely distributed book, recently published, discussed the problems of the struggling, underprivileged peoples in the south. The author did not magnify the particular needs of the mountaineers, but discussed the more intensive and gripping problem which must be considered if democracy and a free government are to remain the ideals of those everywhere who are being tempted to desert the ranks and follow after strange leaders of both economic and religious thought.

So apart entirely from the necessities which are obvious and which it is sought to meet as fully and as adequately as the generosity of those appealed to makes possible, there is the great or greater need of fostering and protecting, among the descendants of the earliest American families, the traditions and teachings of the founders.

There is no ambition on the part of any of those who are devoting their time and thought to this work to excel or to earn the rewards of merit which sometimes go to the generous and helpful. They are not in competition with any other agency or civic or governmental authority. They are impelled, one judges, by the realization that those who are working among the people most vitally concerned have discovered a segment of society too long overlooked and forgotten, helpless because of poverty and the lack of opportunity, and happy to reach out to the helping hand extended across the valleys and up into the hills.

The Wide Horizon

Revolution in Japan?

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

BELIEF that Japan is headed for a revolution that will overthrow the power of its military leaders is widespread—except in Japan. During a recent trip in China I was bombarded with questions by Chinese and by foreign residents of China as to whether, sometimes as to when, revolution might be expected in Japan.

The idea that the war will end in a Japanese revolution is being widely spread in order to bolster up the Chinese will to resist. Chiang Kai-shek referred to it in a recent message to the Chinese people, and Mao Tse-tung, outstanding Chinese Communist leader, said to his American journalistic visitor, Edgar Snow:

> The Japanese revolution is not only a possibility, but a certainty. It is inevitable and will begin to occur promptly after the first severe defeats suffered by the Japanese Army.

Belief that Japan is already beaten is also frequently encountered. Typical of this school of thinking is the following excerpt from an article which endeavors to interpret the significance of the Soviet-Japanese border clash at Changkufeng last summer:

> Without swinging from underestimation of Soviet strength to overestimation, it can at least be said that Japan is finished. Its fate has been sealed by the latest of the Siberian incidents. . . . The Japanese are now in a far worse position than Napoleon was at Moscow.

But, as I have written, there is one country where a Japanese revolution is not anticipated as a serious probability, much less a certainty, of the near future. That country is Japan. Naturally a realistic inquirer would not go to the official spokesman of the Foreign Office or to any other public official for a frank impartial exposition of such a delicate question. But this writer's circle of friends and acquaintances includes both submerged and inarticulate Japanese liberals and radicals and foreigners of long experience in Japan. From neither of these groups has there been any responsive echo to the confident foreign predictions of Japanese revolution.

* * *

To be sure, there is always a large element of the unexpected and the unforeseen in a political, economic and social upheaval, which is big enough to deserve the name of revolution. Anyone who in 1915 would have given an accurate forecast of the course of Bolshevism in Russia, anyone who in 1928 would have predicted the Third Reich of 1938, would have been dismissed by the keenest students of Russian and German affairs as a hopeless crank.

Yet the lessons of the past, and not necessarily of the distant past, cast some light on the conditions under which revolution becomes possible. The first and surest cause of revolution is overwhelming defeat in war. The second is great and widespread misery and distress, unaccompanied by any hope of alleviation. The third is a kind of stagnation on the part of the legally constituted government, irresolution and uncertainty as to policy, unwillingness or inability to enforce respect for its authority. In such a situation a revolutionary minority which is ruthless, well organized, purposeful, is often ultimately able to impose its will on the masses of the people.

* * *

How do these prerequisites of revolution fit the situation in Japan today? Overwhelming defeat in war is scarcely a practical possibility so long as Japan is fighting only China. Mao Tse-tung's conviction that revolution would overtake Japan after the "first severe defeats," overlooked the possibility that there may be no such defeats. The Chinese military policy of withdrawing into the deep interior, leaving the coast, the railways and the largest cities to the Japanese, has disadvantages for China as well as advantages.

The war has brought cuts in a Japanese standard of living that was always low, measured in terms of the West, although it was higher than that of any other Oriental country. But it has produced no food shortage, no distress of such dimensions as to suggest possibilities of social upheaval. As for stagnation among the ruling classes, the Japanese Army, now in largely effective control of Japan's destinies, certainly does not suffer from this defect. The Army knows pretty well what it wants and believes it knows how to get it.

The dream of a revolt of the Japanese people, as a whole, against military domination overlooks two significant facts. First, the Army, recruited on a basis of universal liability to service, is closely identified with the masses. It carries on an energetic propaganda along lines of nationalism and social radicalism and many of the poorer classes, especially in the country districts, look on the Army as their champion against self-seeking capitalists and corrupt politicians. Second, there was no strong popular movement, in the years before the war, against the power of the military, whereas there were repeated outbursts of violence, big and small, under the leadership of extremist young officers. This would seem to indicate where the revolutionary initiative in Japan lies.

All these considerations do not mean that Japan will escape social change in the wake of the war. But the kind of revolution which Chinese and foreign sympathizers with China dream of, the kind of revolution that would change the military nature of the Japanese state and cause Japan to withdraw from China, is not visible on the Japanese horizon.